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BIOGRAPHIE MODERNE.

Biographie Moderne.

LIVES

OF

REMARKABLE CHARACTERS,

WHO

HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES

FROM

THE COMMENCEMENT

OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE FRENCH.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

MIRABEAU (HONORE GABRIEL-RIQUETTI, comte DE) was born in 1749; youthful impetuosity and ungoverned passions made the early part of his life a scene of disorder and misery. After having been some years in the army, and served in Corsica, he married Mademoiselle de Marignane, a rich heiress in the city of Aix, but the union was not fortunate, and his extravagant expenses deranging his affairs, he contracted debts to the amount of 300,000 livres, in consequence of which his father obtained from the Châtelet an act of lunacy against him. Enraged at this he went to settle at Manosque, whence he was, on account of a private quarrel, some time afterwards removed; and in 1794 was shut up in the castle of If: he was then conveyed to that of Joux in Franche Comte, and obtained permission to go occasionally to Pontarlier, where he met Sophie de Ruffey, marchioness of Monnier, the wife of a president in the parliament of Besançon. Her wit and beauty inspired Mirabeau with a most violent passion, and he soon escaped to Holland with her, but was for this outrage condemned to lose his head, and would probably have ended his days far from his country, had not an agent of the police seized him in 1777, conveyed him back to France, and carried him to the castle of Vincennes, where he remained till the month of December, 1780, when he recovered his liberty. The first use he made of it was to bring an action at law against his wife, who refused to live with him again: he pleaded his own cause before the parliament of Aix, but lost it, and his wife ob-

tained a separation. The French revolution now presented a vast field for the activity of Mirabeau, and being rejected at the time of the elections by the nobility of Provence, he hired a warehouse, put up this inscription: Mirabeau, woollen-draper; and was elected deputy from the tiers-état of Aix; from that time the court of Versailles, to whom he was beginning to be formidable, called him the plebeian count. It has been said that the account of his intrigues in Provence having alarmed the commandant M. de Caraman, the governor tried to seize him, that he might be sent over to India. On the day when the States opened he looked at the monarch, who was covered with the crown jewels, and said to those near him, "Behold the victim already adorned." He soon took possession of the tribune, and there discussed, as if in jest, the most important matters in the organization of society. He had never, at that time, conceived the possibility of establishing a democracy in so immense a state as France. "His penetration," says Mallet Du Pan, "speedily formed a judgment respecting that mob of the communes, whose inexperience and vanity were ready to shatter that monarchy they thought to repair. Instinct and principle incessantly drew again towards the court a man whose talents were equal to his vices, and who would have set little value on the success to be obtained by a demagogue, had it not been the way to the honours and profits of government." His motive then for seeking popularity, was solely that he might regulate a court which he caused to tremble, but the court committed the fault of not seeking to seduce his ambition. He then connected himself with the duke of Orleans, from whom he obtained the sums he wanted, but soon perceiving that it was impossible to make any thing of such a clod, he broke off the intimacy in October, 1789. If he was not one of the principal causes of the events which took place on the 5th and 6th of that month, the words he made use of before and during that time give rea-

son to suppose he was no stranger to them. The next day he made the king new overtures, and repeated them shortly after, but they were invariably rejected; and he then considered how he should by new blows compel the sovereign and his council to have recourse to him. Not, however, till the end of the session did this take place, and then by the intervention of Madame de Mercy and M. de Montmorin his debts were paid, and a pension was granted him. From that time he devoted himself wholly to strengthening the monarchy, and religion as its basis, and addressed to the king a statement on the causes of the revolution and the methods of putting a stop to it. It may be doubted whether he could have succeeded in this undertaking, but it is now certain, that at the moment of his sudden death he was busied in a project for dissolving an assembly he could no longer direct. Perhaps, indeed, this would have been the only way, if any there were, of saving the monarchy; but his ostensible conduct must now be considered. In the first meeting of the tiers-état Mirabeau appeared in the tribune to declare against taking any resolution, and to prove that complete inactivity would be the most efficient weapon to compel the other two orders to join or explain themselves. On the 27th of May he proposed calling on the clergy to examine into their common powers, and on the 15th of June he urged the chamber to resolve itself into an assembly of representatives of the French people. On the 16th, desirous of defending some expressions he had made use of with regard to the royal *veto*, he uttered these remarkable words, which he repeated in the debate on the sanction: "If the king has not the *veto*, I would rather live at Constantinople than at Paris." When M. de Brézé came, after the royal meeting on the 23d of June, to repeat to the assembly the order for their separation, Mirabeau answered: "Go tell your master that nothing but the point of the bayonet shall drive us from our places." He forthwith obtained a decree,

declaring the representatives inviolable, and every executor of tyrannical orders infamous, and a traitor to his country. On the 8th of July he proposed the formation of the national guard, and the day following voted an address to the king to desire him to send back the troops who were advancing towards the capital; this address is, perhaps, one of his most eloquent productions. On the 15th, the day after the taking of the Bastile, the assembly having been informed that the king intended appearing among them, testified the most lively joy, but Mirabeau checked it by exclaiming: "Let a solemn and mournful respect be the first reception the sovereign meets with; at a time of affliction the silence of the people is a lesson to the king." On the 16th he proposed an address to demand the dismissal of the new ministers: on the 23d he moved that all the authorities constituted at Paris in consequence of July the 14th, should be resolved into a municipality, as the only mode of restoring the city to tranquillity. On the 25th he strongly objected to the people's violation of the secrecy of letters: on the 8th of August he indignantly rejected the notion of a public failure, proposed to render the debt national, and opened the way to one of his agents, who immediately moved for its liquidation by means of the ecclesiastical possessions: on the 10th he inveighed against tythes, which he represented as a kind of salary bestowed on the clergy, but this expression being disapproved, he exclaimed, "I know but of three ways of existing in society, to beg, to steal, or to receive a salary." On the 13th he made a second attack on the decree which enacted that the troops should take an oath before the municipality, asserting that this law would lead to a municipal despotism. On the 17th he read the sketch of a declaration of the rights of man; but on the 18th said he thought it better to defer it till the constitution was finished. For this opinion he was violently attacked, and from that time forward was reproached with the

species of despotism which he sought to exercise over the assembly. On the 22d he voted that the agents of power should be responsible in case of arbitrary orders, and that this responsibility should extend from the prime vizier to the meanest janizary. On the 23d he made a motion on the union of religion and legislation, and declaimed against the friends to the prevailing mode of worship. On the 27th, in expressing his approbation of the schemes of finance brought forward by Necker, he made use of this singular but profound expression: "The constitution is put up to auction, and the deficiency is the treasure of the state and the germ of liberty." On the 1st of September he spoke energetically in behalf of the royal *veto*, offering as a counterpoise the permanency of the assembly, the responsibility of the ministers, and the yearly renewal of the taxes, and consequently of the army. It would appear singular, were not the enigma solved by the inconsistencies of faction, the intrigues and the treasures of the duke of Orleans, that at the very time when the Parisians were roaring against all the orators who favoured the *veto*, that they continued to adore Mirabeau, and were even on the point of marching to Versailles, in consequence of a report that he had been assassinated. On the 8th he laughed at the partisans of the two chambers who wished to appeal to votes on that question, observing to them that "the decree which enacted the permanence of the assembly, enacted likewise that there should not be two chambers." On the 15th and 16th he tried to obtain a decree to incapacitate the Spanish branch of the Bourbons from succeeding to the throne or holding the regency. On the 19th he opposed his brother's motion for declaring that no member of the assembly could be elected to the succeeding legislature. On the 26th he proposed to adopt a plan suggested by the minister of finance, and the assembly, carried away by his eloquence, would have decreed it on the spot; but what was the general

surprise when he himself opposed it? Seeing that he was not understood, he was obliged to explain himself, and represented, that, considering the urgency of the case, the assembly ought to permit M. Necker to execute his design, but ought not themselves to decree it, lest they should thereby make themselves responsible for its success. At this period he denounced the coming of the Flanders' regiment: on the 1st of October he proved the necessity there was that the nation should consent to the issuing of paper money, which, without their consent, he declared to be stealing or borrowing sword in hand. On the 5th he spoke with apparent moderation of the feasts and orgies of the body guards, blamed the account given of them, and when Monspey defied Pétion to sign these denunciations, Mirabeau declared that he was ready to sign them and bring forward the proofs, provided that the king's person alone should be instantly declared inviolable. This step terrified the right side, as it struck directly at the schemes formed by that great conspiracy of becoming alike formidable to the court and the revolutionists. The meeting was nearly over when the women, who came from Paris under the guidance of Maillard, filled the hall and interrupted the debates; but while they made the other members tremble, Mirabeau checked them, directed them as he pleased, and imposed silence on them, saying, "Doubtless the friends of liberty do not come hither to disturb the liberty of the assembly." He had also informed the president that Paris was coming upon Versailles, at a time when it was impossible to know it, unless he had been in the secret of the insurrection. Almost all the depositions made at the Châtelet, respecting the 5th and 6th of October, all indeed very vague and inconclusive, accused Mirabeau of having directed the rage of those who called themselves Parisian women, of having endeavoured to corrupt the Flanders' regiment, and finally, of having done all in his power to serve the duke of Orleans. When

Lafayette wished to compel the duke to fly to England, Mirabeau promised to denounce the general if he had the courage to stay, and threatened to denounce him if he departed, but he could not inspire his vile accomplice with energy, and in one forcible expression, of which decency precludes the mention, he drew an accurate and just portrait of him. All the accusations then heaped on him, far from diminishing his eloquence and daring, seemed only to give him new powers, and on the 7th of October he kept possession of the tribune even longer than usual, either to avert or to brave suspicion. On the 10th he denounced M. de St. Priest, as having said to the women, when they asked on the 5th for bread, "When you had but one king you did not want for bread, now you have twelve hundred, go and ask them for some." On the same day several members having solicited a new decree of inviolability, he combated them with his favourite weapon, irony, and proposed another reading of the first decree as an answer to all that had been said, was said, or could be said on the subject. On the 14th, he, at the desire of the assembly, drew up a law against mobs, which was greatly applauded. On the 19th he obtained a decree of thanks to Lafayette, and on the 27th proposed to enact that every insolvent man (he was himself loaded with debts) should be incapable of sitting in the legislature, as should their children, likewise, unless they cleared their father's affairs. On the 30th he somewhat sharply opposed his brother, who defended the property of the clergy, spoke with great force and address to prove that it belonged to the nation, and again discussed the same subject on the 2d of November, in order to reply to the abbè Montesquiou's eloquent speech on the subject. On the 7th, he for the second time gave it as his opinion that the ministers might be chosen from among the convention, and retain their places there; but to remove all appearance of self-interestedness, he consented to be himself expressly excluded. On the 20th he opposed Necker, who wanted to make the discount chest a national

bank, and proposed to issue assignats, for which the goods of the clergy should be security. The city of Geneva having offered a patriotic gift to France, he vehemently inveighed against the donors, accusing them of an intention to purchase by this largess the maintenance of that aristocratic government, which they so imperiously maintained over their fellow-citizens. On the 10th of December, he, with great art, developed the principle of rising gradually in public offices, thus imitating the operations of nature and the progress of the human mind: in consequence he proposed to adopt in the constitution the gradual and progressive advance of public functionaries from post to post. On this occasion he said to Barnave, who was of a contrary opinion, "These rhetoricians speak for four hours, but true legislators for all time." In 1790 he was still in possession of the greatest influence, but yet he lost by degrees some part of his popularity, in proportion as he more openly combated the Jacobins, whose aim he guessed, and whose crimes he foresaw. At this time too he became a more decided partisan of the court, and yet on the 13th of April, when declaring his enmity to the motion for establishing the catholic mode of worship as the national religion, he exclaimed: "I entreat the assembly not to forget that this tribune looks on the window whence Charles the IXth, animated by fanaticism, gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew." This oratorical burst suggested the idea of placing a stake near the Louvre, in 1792, to the disgrace of Charles the IXth's memory, on which was an inscription differing little from Mirabeau's expression. This stake was removed in 1802 by order of the consular government. On the 15th of May he eagerly defended the right of peace and war as inherent in the executive power, and it was this opinion which gave rise to the famous pamphlet against him, entitled, Great Treachery of the Comte de Mirabeau: but adroit in giving up his ideas when they seemed not to promise a favourable issue, he himself proposed on the 22d the decree which deprived the king

of this right, and left him only the primary sanction, insisting, that he had been misunderstood, and that this sanction was all he had been contending for during the last five days. Frequently appearing in the tribune he still possessed great influence, and seemed to study particularly to revive his popularity from time to time, by declaiming vehemently on matters or events of little importance, that he might afterwards speak to more advantage in behalf of the court with regard to important affairs. Thus, for instance, on the 25th of July, he desired that the prince of Condè should be declared a traitor to his country, unless he disavowed the manifest liberticide attributed to him. On the 25th he brought forward a political statement relative to an alliance with Spain, in whose favour he proposed taking arms. On the 3d of September he proposed to pass a decree in approbation of Bouillè's conduct at Nancy. On the 2d of October a keen debate took place concerning his share in the events which took place at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, and he, most powerfully inveighing against the Châtelet, obtained a decree, in which the assembly declared there was no ground of accusation against him. About this period he was several times abused by the right side, few of the members knowing the secret of his conduct, and then his pride was inflamed, and gaining the mastery over him, he uttered such invectives against the royalists as tended to keep up his popularity. In December he took a month's leave of absence, intending to go to Aix, and on the 23d, previous to his departure, appeared in the Society of the Friends of the Constitution, where he presided, informed them that he was going away, that he might oppose those enemies who had endeavoured to make him unpopular in his own country, and excited such enthusiasm in the assembly, that having escaped from their acclamations, a deputation was at Danton's suggestion immediately sent to entreat him not to quit the metropolis, as if the safety of the state had depended on his presence. On the 14th of Janu-

ary, 1791, he read the sketch of an address to the French people on the new constitution of the clergy. It was impossible for those who were not in the secret to recognise the wonted genius of the author, he seemed indeed to have attempted to burlesque himself; but it displeased all parties, and the ministers and the court alone regretted its non-acceptance. On the 16th he was appointed a member of the department of Paris, and on the 31st president of the national assembly. This being the period of his closest connexion with the court, he wished as president to acquire new celebrity, and shew himself capable of directing the assembly; a design which he executed with a degree of address admired even by his enemies. He was particularly applauded for the eloquence with which he answered the most trifling deputations, which were sent more frequently, that they might be received by Mirabeau. In the tribune of the assembly he delivered Franklin's funeral panegyric, and caused a decree to pass for all the members to put on mourning and wear it three days. On the 25th of February, in the midst of a warm debate, which took place concerning the residence to which it was proposed to restrict the royal family, he, with an ascendant absolutely inconceivable, obtained a hearing from all parties; declared against the right side, without, however, touching on the question, and ended, by pledging himself to pursue all those seditious persons who should attack the ground-work of monarchy. On the 28th, with a happy mixture of address, logic, and eloquence, he opposed a law against emigration then projected, and even treated the Jacobin party, who wished to prevent him from proceeding, with great contempt. In this debate he attacked them more openly than ever, and in the midst of the interruptions, cried aloud, "Silence, ye thirty," thus revealing the secret of the number and power of the principal leaders. This was the last important topic he debated, and in which without deserting his revolutionary principles, he gained the

whole right side. On the 1st of March he appeared at the bar of the assembly, heading a deputation from the department of Paris, and made a speech of no weight: but a few days after he wrote a proclamation in the name of the same body, in which he in the most forcible and persuasive manner shewed the necessity of order and respect for the laws. On the 22d, when he discussed the regency question, his style was eloquent, but his arguments were not conclusive; and on the 27th he made a long speech on the mines, the last he delivered from the tribune; for the next day he was taken ill, and died on the 2d of April, at half-past eight in the morning, aged 42. So short an illness excited a suspicion at first that he had been poisoned, and all parties mutually accused each other of this crime; but when his body was opened, there appeared, as the physicians asserted, no marks of violence. When on his death-bed he said openly to his friends, "I shall carry the monarchy with me, and a few factious spirits will share what is left." Mirabeau, in his last moments, wrote a Discourse on Succession, and calling Talleyrand Perigord, gave it to him, saying, "The assembly is busied in making a law respecting testaments, and will perhaps be pleased that a man who is making his, should, as his last tribute, offer the opinion he has prepared on this subject: to your friendship I commit the charge of having it read in the tribune." In the moment of his death he retained all his fortitude and self-possession, on the very morning he wrote these words: "it is not so difficult to die," and at the instant when his eyes were closing, his hand wrote "to sleep." His loss seemed to be considered as a public calamity, and it is remarkable that all parties, believing him to be in their interests, joined in regretting him. His last production was read on the 4th of April, his obsequies were celebrated with great pomp; all the theatres were shut, the deputies, the ministers, the members of all the authoritative assemblies, formed a procession which extended above a league, and which

was four hours marching, and his body was placed in the Pantheon beside that of Descartes. In November, 1793, his ashes were, by order of the convention dragged thence, and scattered abroad by the people, who at the same time burnt his bust in the Place de Grêve, as an enemy to the republic, and one who had corresponded with the royal family. Thus did Mirabeau verify what he had himself said, "that the capitol was near the Tarpeian rock, and that the same people who flattered him, would have had equal pleasure in seeing him hanged." He was of middle stature, his face was disfigured by the marks of the small-pox, and the enormous quantity of hair on his head gave him some resemblance to a lion. "Mirabeau," says one of his colleagues, who seems to have known him well, "was of a lofty character, and had talents which were extraordinary, and sometimes sublime; his felicity of diction was unrivalled, and his knowledge of the human heart profound, but he was essentially a despot, and had he governed an empire, he would have surpassed Richelieu in pride, and Mazarin in policy. Naturally violent, the least resistance inflamed him; and when he appeared most irritated, his expression had most eloquence and most energy, and being a great actor, his voice and gestures lent a new interest to all he said. His chief passion was pride, which ever rendered him very irascible, and though his love of intrigue was unbounded, it can be ascribed only to his pecuniary necessities, thus those brilliant flashes of genius, those sweet breathings of sentiment which would have done honour to the most virtuous man, were to this profound schemer a mere speculation. He was throughout his life the most immoral of men, a bad son, an execrable husband, a brutal lover, and an imperious master, and the only fixed system he ever had, was to serve his interest and his passions at the expense of all parties. In the last year of his life he paid immense debts, bought estates, furniture, the valuable library of Buffon, and lived in a splendid style." The

principal works of Mirabeau are a Memorial respecting Lettres de Cachet and State Prisons, 1782; Erotika Biblion, 1783; a gross and licentious work, in which the author pretends to prove that dissolute as is the state of society among us, the ancients and the Jews in particular were much worse; Denunciation of Stock Jobbing to the King and the Assembly of the Notables, 1787; it was at that time a matter of merriment to see him attack the stock-jobbers, in whose advantages he had often shared. History of the Prussian Monarchy, under Frederic the Great, 1788, an ill-digested compilation, which he purchased from Major Mauvion; Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 1789, a libel, which was burnt by the hands of the hangman; History of England from the accession of James the First to the Revolution, translated from the English of Catherine Macaulay, with notes, 1791; Milton's Theory of Royalty, 1791. After his death was published a collection of letters, written by him from the fortress of Vincennes, containing some particulars relative to his private life, and his amours with Madame Monnier, 1792; a Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and the Basia of Secundus. In 1792 a collection of his works in five volumes was presented to the national assembly. Lastly, there are some things written by him in early life, as the Libertine of Quality, the Rubicon, and various satirical memoirs against his father, his mother, and his wife, which shew how profligate were his tastes, and how depraved were his morals.

MIRABEAU (BONIFACE DE RIQUETTI, vicomte DE) colonel of the regiment of Touraine, knight of Malta, of St. Louis, and of Cincinnatus, brother of the preceding, served with distinction in America, where he attracted attention by a courage bordering on rashness. Without having so much genius and information as his brother, he possessed in an extraordinary degree the art of ridicule and the talent of repartee. The comte, to describe his whole gene-

ration in few words, said, one day, "In any other family the vicomte would be a good-for-nothing fellow and a genius, in ours he is a blockhead and a worthy man." In 1789 he was deputed by the nobility of Limousin to the states-general, and defended his order with an energy equal to that with which his brother attacked it. In the early meetings he made incredible efforts to prevent the union of the chambers, and even took an oath not to leave that appropriated to the nobles, though called on by the king; but they having resolved on complying with the wish expressed by Louis, freed Mirabeau from his oath: nevertheless, before he left the hall, he broke his sword, to shew that from this moment he considered the monarchy as overthrown. On the 8th of August, in the midst of a discussion on finance, he denounced a pension of 2000 livres, and proposed annulling all those enormous pensions which the court, he said, had so ill bestowed: he particularized the family of Noailles, which had crown grants to the amount of 200,000 livres annually. On the 11th, in a debate on judicial law, he launched into a violent invective against the advocates; on the 23d he declared himself a friend to liberty in religious opinions, provided there be but one mode of public worship, and according to his custom he enlivened this discussion with many pleasantries. On the 27th he drew a rapid, but striking sketch of the disorders produced by the system of destroying every thing and restoring nothing; and on the 29th proposed convoking the primary assemblies to renew the legislative bodies, insisting that the present deputies should be declared ineligible, and that they should not even be permitted to reside in the place where the legislature met. He intermingled in his speech some biting sarcasms, which greatly offended the left side. On the 30th of October he defended the cause of the clergy, when a usurpation of their property was proposed; "and in this debate," cried he, "I make use of the logic of the lungs, since in such an assembly

it is no less necessary than that of the mind." On the 17th of November he spoke in favour of the parliament of Metz, which was accused of having declared that the king and the assembly were not free; and he profited by the opportunity to paint ironically the liberty of the legislative body, and yet more of the king, who had been requested by 15,000 men to go freely to Paris. On the 15th of December he again drew a forcible picture of the anarchy to which the revolution had led; and the same day he violently interrupted Robespierre, who was accusing the parliament of Rennes, and espousing its cause, he seized on the tribune, which he kept above an hour. When this scene was over, the comte de Mirabeau went to his house, and gently reproached him with often drinking to excess, which led him into unpleasant embarrassments. "What do you complain of?" answered the viscount, laughing: "this is the only one of all the family vices that you have left me." Another answer of the same kind is likewise recorded.—The viscount fought a duel, and was wounded: his brother immediately went to see him, and when he withdrew, the viscount said to him, "I thank you for the visit, which is the more obliging, as you will never give me an opportunity of paying you a similar one." On the 30th of April, 1790, when Mirabeau was struggling to prevent the Catholic from being declared the national religion, the viscount replied to him, "If fanaticism has abused the word religion, and made it an excuse for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, there are wretches likewise, who have abused the word liberty, and used it as a pretext for violating the dwellings of princes." In June, 1790, he went to Perpignan to endeavour to restore order in his regiment, which had revolted; but his efforts proving unsuccessful, he departed, carrying with him the colours. This step caused a great sensation in the adjoining country, and he was even stopped on the road; but being immediately released by order of the assembly, he again appeared there, to answer several accu-

sations brought against him. On the 27th of June he ascended the tribune, justified himself, and shortly after emigrated. He then levied a legion, which served during the whole war under the orders of the prince of Condé. Hardly had he quitted the French frontiers, when he wrote to the assembly to tender his resignation, and to give notice that he joined in all the protestations which had been, or should be made against whoever was hostile to monarchy. On the 2d of January, 1792, the legislative assembly declared him a traitor and a conspirator, and about the end of the year he died at Friburg, in Brisgau. His singular conformation had acquired for him the surname of Hogshead, and indeed he was almost as big as he was high; but this shapeless body had a beautiful head: his face glowed with animation, and expression beamed from his eyes. In the beginning of the revolution, he wrote the satire known under the name of the Magic Lanthorn, which gave rise to a thousand other productions of the same nature, most of them greatly inferior to their prototype. He also left a Collection of Tales, the versification of which is sprightly and easy, and which in a thousand places discover wit and pleasantry.

MIRANDA (Fr.) Dumouriez says he was born in Peru; others, that he is a native of Mexico. Be that as it may, he first entered into the Spanish service, and after having been employed in the governor of Guatimala's army, he hastily quitted New Spain, because a project he is said to have formed for restoring his countrymen to liberty was discovered by the Spaniards. He then led a wandering life, traversed the greatest part of Europe, lived much in England, and was in Russia at the time of the French revolution, which event opening a career to him, he went to Paris, and there, protected by Petion, soon made his way. He was not deficient either in natural or acquired advantages, and was particularly skilful as an engineer, which caused him to be employed in the armies. In 1792 he was sent to command the artil-

lery in Champagne under Dumouriez, whom he afterwards accompanied into the Low Countries: in September he was appointed commissioner to the army of Flanders, in the room of Labourdonnaye, and during the winter took the chief command in the absence of Dumouriez. In the spring of 1793, he, by order of the executive council, invested Maestricht, but after having bombarded the town for twenty days, he was obliged to raise the siege, because general Lanoue, who occupied the Roër, had suffered himself to be surprised and defeated at Aldenhoven. The check received there, and the ill success of the attack made on Maestricht, which was in part owing to Miranda's inferior abilities and want of foresight, totally overthrew all the schemes of Dumouriez. The commander in chief now quitting Holland, again appeared at the head of the army of the Low Countries, and Miranda was appointed to the command of the left wing, on the 18th of March, at Nerwinde. Though the battle was given contrary to all the rules of tactics, it appears certain that the French would have gained it, but for the folly or cowardice of Miranda, who withdrew almost at the beginning of the action, and abandoned all his artillery, while the right, commanded by Valence, had already compelled the Austrians to retreat. By whatever motive he might be induced thus to abandon the field of battle, he contrived to take advantage of his fault, for the purpose of ruining him whom he wished to supplant. On the 21st he wrote a long letter against Dumouriez to J. Petion, in which he first informed him, "that the expedition to Holland had been undertaken contrary to his advice; that he had foreseen the disasters attendant on it, but that Dumouriez and Thouvenot together had decided every thing without consulting him." As to the defeat at Nerwinde, he endeavoured to convey the idea that it was owing to the treachery of the commander in chief and his adherents. With a perfidy over which he did not even trouble himself to cast a veil, he con-

cluded that the talents of Dumouriez rendered it impossible to ascribe the failure of the French arms to his incapacity; and he concluded by desiring a meeting with Petion, for the purpose of acquainting him with plots which he durst not commit to paper. All this time the traitor ceased not to correspond with Dumouriez, and it was this double precaution that ruined him; for at the moment when the general deserted, he was himself seized. In May he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, where he was acquitted, and was afterwards carried in triumph and crowned; but about the end of the same month he was again imprisoned, and did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of the Montagne, though he appeared on the 13th of July at the bar of the convention to justify himself, and at last his freedom was obtained by Pelet de la Lozère. It is probable that his faults are exaggerated by Dumouriez, who had reason to complain of him; but his correspondence with Dumouriez himself, with Pache, and with Petion, leave no room to doubt of his duplicity. In October, 1795, he endeavoured to regain some influence by serving the convention against the sections. This method, however, succeeded but ill; for on the 22d of the same month a warrant was issued for his arrest on the same account as for that of Aubry and Lomont, and he was condemned to transportation. He in vain endeavoured to get this sentence retracted, and in September he was committed to the charge of some gens d'arms who were to conduct him to the frontier, but he contrived to escape from them by the way, and went to the directory, to request that his cause might be examined into anew. This affair lay long on hand, though the director Letourneur was his personal enemy; and on the 4th of September, 1797, being again included in the great transportation, he fled to England, and was one of those proscribed persons whom the consuls did not recal in December, 1799. Nevertheless he returned to Paris in 1803, was arrested on suspicion of forming plots against the

consular government, and was once more transported.

MONGE (G.) a member of the academy of sciences, and since of the French Institute. His office is to examine into the progress made by the naval students in mathematics. His patriotism, and yet more the protection of Condorcet, raised him on the 10th of August to be minister of the marine; at the same time he was authorized to act as war-minister till the arrival of Servan, and as such he, on the 19th of January, 1793, signed the order for Louis the XVIth's execution. On the 12th of February he resigned, but on the 17th was re-elected by the convention, and resumed his place, which he retained till the 10th of April, at which time he retired completely, owning that the office was above his powers. He continued, however, to appear among the Jacobins, and though accused by them of having given way before the Gironde, nevertheless escaped the proscription, and was even in 1794, secretary and president of their club. Though engaged in politics, he did not neglect the sciences, and in September, 1791, was appointed to superintend the removal of the monuments of arts and sciences deposited in the abbey of St. Denis, to the cabinet of medals, and in February, 1794, to make an inventory of the printed and manuscript maps and charts, of the antiquities, and of medals which had any connection with maritime affairs. He became afterwards professor of geometry in the normal schools; and in June, 1796, the directory appointed him and five other artists to go to Italy, for the purpose of choosing from the specimens of genius which general Bonaparte had just conquered. From that time he appears to have a personal attachment to the commander in chief, who at different periods gave him several commissions, and in December, 1799, made him one of the conservative senate. Previous to this time, in March, 1798, the department of Côte d'Or had delegated him to the council of 500, and in the same year the

directory commanded him, Daunou, and St. Vincent, to organize the Roman republic, for which end he again visited Italy. In 1804 he was made senator of Liege, and grand officer of the legion of honour; in October, 1805, he was chosen by the conservative senate to go and congratulate the emperor on his victories; in consequence, he went with his three colleagues, to the head-quarters at Lintz, and spoke in the name of the deputation. He has published many memoirs on branches of natural and mathematical science; amongst others, an Elementary Treatise on Statistics, for the use of the naval academies, and a Universal Course of Stereotomy.

MONNIER (JEAN CHARLES) a French general, born at Cavailhon, in the county of Avignon, on the 22d of March, 1758, took up arms on the 14th of July, 1789, and served as a volunteer in the national Parisian guard till 1791, when he was appointed sub-lieutenant in the 7th regiment of infantry, then adjutant to the staff, and was afterwards employed in the camp under Paris. In February, 1793, he joined the army of Italy, and in his first campaign was highly promoted; he distinguished himself at Saorgio, and at the taking of Feldi; fought with splendid success at Lodi on the 11th of May, 1796, was appointed brigadier-general after the battle of Arcole, and shared in the principal operations of the campaign in 1797. It was he who, in the battle of Rivoli, on the 15th of March, drove the enemy from the heights, whence they kept the French army in awe; twice he entered the Tyrol, the first time under Massena, the second under Joubert. After the treaty of Campo-Formio he received the command of Ancona and the departments of Trento, Musone, and Metauro. In 1798 he distinguished himself in the campaign of Naples, by seizing the fortresses of Civitella and Pescara, the former of which surrendered on the 8th, the latter on the 24th of December. In his skirmishes he defeated a numerous body of Neapolitans, but in taking one of the suburbs of Naples he was wounded

on the bridge by a ball, which passed through his right shoulder to his left jaw. He was hardly recovered, when he resumed the command of Ancona and the three Roman Adriatic districts; but the defeat of the French, and the conquest of all Italy by the allies, soon made the city of Ancona the sole remaining possession of the French. When the Turco-Russian squadron advanced, the inhabitants of the adjacent country rose, and general Monnier, quitting Ancona, marched to Fano, which he soon subdued, then hastened to Ascoli, which he took by assault, seized Yesi, marched on the left of the insurgents, from whom he by main force took Loretto and Castel Finardo, fell on Fossombrone and Fabriano, and forced the passes of Roussa, whence he returned by Yesi to Ancona: thus, in twenty days, the troops of general Monnier marched four hundred miles, took seven towns by assault, and several times defeated the perpetually renewed armies of insurgents. At last he was compelled to close his lines of defence, and shut himself up within the city and fortresses of Ancona, where he was attacked by sea and land—first, by swarms of insurgents, and afterwards by the Austrians, who bombarded the place: on the 16th of November, after having stood a regular siege of 105 days, in the course of which time he had been five times called on to surrender, he capitulated, and with his garrison, which was now reduced to 1600 men, received the honours of war, and returned to France. The spirited defence of Ancona, the only place which was really defended in the course of the campaign, does infinite honour to general Monnier, whose courage and firmness were duly appreciated by the allies. His arrival in France happened after the 18th Brumaire, and on the 6th of March, 1800, the first consul appointed him general of division, and decreed to him a suit of complete armour. After having been exchanged for general Lusignan, who was taken prisoner in Italy, he was employed in the army of reserve, where he commanded a division of the ad-

vanced guard: on the 31st of May he crossed the Sésia and the Tessino, two days after took by main force the village of Turbigo, where the enemy was entrenched to the number of 7000 men, afterwards marched towards Milan, and having been sent to serve as lieutenant to Desaix, on the 14th of June was present at the battle of Marengo, in which his division carried Castel Ceriolo, which he kept till the retreat of the remaining part of the line forced him also to withdraw, resisting all the time the attacks of the Austrian cavalry; but at four in the afternoon the French army rallied, and received orders again to rush forward on the whole line. General Monnier then retook Castel Ceriolo, seized two pieces of cannon, and pursued the corps which he had routed to the Bormida, into which he compelled a part of it to plunge. After this victory he went to restore the Cisalpine republic, and when the expedition to Tuscany was resolved on, he was chosen to go and subdue the insurgents of Arezzo, which he took by assault, being himself the first to scale the walls: a furious engagement took place there, in which 1500 insurgents perished, and by his orders the citadel and ramparts were destroyed. After the rupture of the armistice, he again joined the army of general Brune on the Mincio, and was appointed to attack the village of Pozzolo, which he took and retook four several times, and of which, after incredible exertions on either side, he succeeded in keeping possession, after having had his horse killed under him. He then marched to Verona, which he was appointed to besiege, began the attack on the 12th of January, 1801, and after five days of tremendous firing, made the Austrian garrison prisoners of war, since which this valiant leader has remained without employment.

MONTALEMBERT (MARC RENE, marquis DE) was born at Angoulême on the 16th of July, 1714, entered the army at the age of 18, made the campaign of 1736, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Kehl and Philipsbourg, by which he some

time after obtained a company in the prince of Conti's guards. In peace, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of the sciences, and in 1747 was made a member of the academy, to the memoirs of which he has contributed a number of papers, which unite ingenuity of thought to a style invariably pure and elegant. In 1750 he visited Angoumois and Perigord, where he established very useful forges for casting naval cannon. During the seven years' war he was employed by France in the Swedish and Russian armies; he was afterwards sent to Bretagne and the Isle of Oleron, which he fortified after the perpendicular method he had devised; at the sieges of Hanover and Brunswick he successfully availed himself of his innovations; he was also in 1779 commissioned to raise a wooden fort at Aix, which was executed in less than two years with an astonishing degree of solidity and perfection. Montalembert's love of shew and expense so greatly injured his affairs, that in 1790 he was obliged to sell all his property in Angoumois, and as the payment was made in assignats, he was condemned to pass the remainder of his days in narrow, in almost indigent circumstances. A pension had been conferred on him, as some compensation for the loss of an eye, but his revolutionary ideas led him to follow the example of an old soldier of Touraine, and give it up, after the 14th of July, 1789, to the national assembly. After this he made several offers of his works to the different legislative bodies, till, terrified at the progress of the revolution, he fled to England with his wife, whom he immediately abandoned, and returning to France in the most violent period of the revolution, was for some time under arrest, but at last recovered his liberty, and obtaining a divorce, married a relation of Cadet the apothecary. In 1793 the national convention returned him thanks for his work, entitled, The Art of Defence superior to the Art of Offence, and desired the committee of public instruction to give him encouragement. In February, 1796, the council of

500 ordered that honourable mention should be made of his works, which he presented to them; in May, 1798, he informed the same council that he had discovered a method of reducing the number of gunners necessary for the service of each vessel to one-third of the present complement. He died at Paris, on the 22d of March, 1802, the oldest living general, and oldest member of the academy of sciences. A few months before his death he read a Memoir to the Institute, on Gun-carriages in Ships, which he delivered in a firm tone of voice, and in which he explained his ideas with a degree of perspicuity which excited the highest admiration. He wrote also Reflections on the Siege of St. John of Acre. Besides the various Memoirs which have been mentioned, he published three volumes of his Correspondence with the Generals and the Ministers, between the years 1757 and 1761, and an immense work on Perpendicular Fortification and the Art of Defence, about which he was employed twenty years. Nor did Montalembert neglect the lighter parts of literature: his little dramatic pieces, which never went beyond the private circle, such as his Statue, his Shepherdess of Quality, and his Gypsey, with his verses and his songs, exhibit a joyous turn of mind. Since his death, Bouvallet, the sculptor, has made a bust of him.

MONTESQUIOU FEZENZAC (ANNE PIERRE), born in 1741, was a major-general, a member of the French academy, and deputy from the nobility of Paris to the states-general. From the very beginning he protested against the deliberations of his order, and was the eighth who joined the chamber of the tiers-état before the union of the minority. He brought forward a great number of statements relative to finance, and so profited by his skill in guiding the minds of the public in this respect, that so far from losing his fortune, he is even said to have increased it. In June, 1791, at the time of the king's flight, he declared himself devoted to the assembly, and, renewing his civic oath, was sent into

the departments of the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Ardennes, to dispose the minds of the people in favour of the assembly. On the 30th of July he proposed to substitute the order of military merit for the cross of St. Louis. At this period Monsieur desired him to resign his office of first equerry, on account of his conduct after the king's flight; he obeyed, and sent his resignation in a letter of cold politeness. After the session he was employed in the south as major-general, and in April, 1792, he thus spoke of the massacres which had desolated the country:—"What cause is there for censure? One party devours another, that is all." Some time after he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the South, and passed an eulogium on his own *sans-culottism*, in a letter addressed to the minister Clavière, in the beginning of May, 1792, and on the 24th of July, he appeared at the bar of the assembly, to give an account of the preparations making for a war in Austria and Sardinia, to denounce Chambonnas, the minister for foreign affairs, who had neglected to inform the legislative body of these proceedings, and to solicit the arrangement of forces and means to resist the enemy. As the leaders did not think his operations sufficiently expeditious, he was dismissed on the 23d of September, at the motion of Tallien, Carra, Chabot, Chenier, Danton, &c.; but as he, at this very time, wrote to give an account of his entrance into Savoy, commissioners were, at the suggestion of Barère, sent to his army, and on the 7th of October the decree for his dismissal was repealed. On the 8th one of the members brought an accusation against him for peculating in the exorbitant agreements he had made for supplying his troops; he was afterwards denounced by Barère, as having sought to favour the king of Sardinia, lowered the national dignity, and hurt the interests of the patriots in his treaty with the republic of Geneva; in consequence, it was determined that his conduct should be examined into, and on the 10th the decree of accusation proposed by

Rovère, and seconded by Dubois Crancé, was pronounced against him; but when the commissioners appointed to seize him arrived at the gates of Geneva, they learnt that he was gone into Switzerland, and had carried with him the military chest, to compensate for the property he had left in France. He afterwards sent his account to the convention, concluding with these words,—"I am not a rogue, but I will not be your dupe." It is certain that what most excited the resentment of the convention against him was, that he had not seized on Geneva, as the assembly then desired. Dubois Crancé, then commissioner to his army, said sarcastically of his negociations with the Swiss, "What is the use of saying so much about it? I would batter Geneva into her own lake with bombs, and call on the magnificent Cantons to come and fish her up again." A decree of September the 3d, 1795, left Montesquiou at liberty to return to his own country, and in 1797 he reappeared in the constitutional circle which the directory then endeavoured to oppose to the Clichien party, and was at that time fixed on as one of the ministry. He died at Paris on the 30th of December, 1798. His Financial Hints are written with great acuteness and spirit, but he did them little justice, for his delivery was monotonous and harsh. The most considerable is entitled, On the Administration of Finance in a Republic, 1798. "This work," says Rœderer, "shews a true zeal for the government under which he lived, and a degree of talent well calculated to serve it. Never was he heard to utter a word that could betray the faintest regret for his station before the revolution, and yet he was, perhaps, one of those who had lost by it most power, most honours, and most wealth." A few years previous to the revolution, he maintained a long suit at law against Messrs. de Montesquiou Labolbène, to whom he denied the right of taking the former name, and gained his cause, as much perhaps by favour as by right. His adversaries had for 200 years borne the name of

Montesquiou, and belonged to the family, by the female side at least; they had long possessed the property, but M. de Montesquiou was not then a sansculotte, and unwilling to belong to an untitled family, modestly declared himself descended in a right line from Clovis. When these pretensions were spoken of in the presence of Louis the XVIth, he pleasantly said he would not dispute them, provided Montesquiou would leave the French throne to him. The papers he published relative to this affair were the production of the lawyer Treilhard, who thus first drew attention. There are also some Poems by Montesquiou, which display wit, elegance, and facility.

MONTGAILLARD (le comte DE) born at Toulouse, quitted France at an early period of the revolution, and lived a long time at Hamburgh, where he was noticed for his endeavours to excite a war against France, that the royalist party might prevail; after which he was employed by the emigrant princes, and Condé in particular. About the 4th of September, 1797, the directory sent to the press a Conversation between Montgaillard and the comte d'Antraigues, found in the port-folio of the latter at Venice, which treated of the proceedings of the royalists in the interior; in 1799 Montgaillard went to Holland, whence he was expelled at the desire of the directory. After the revolution on the 18th Brumaire, he returned to France, but was seized, together with his brother the abbe Montgaillard, and shut up in the Temple for several months. On obtaining his liberty he went to Bourdeaux, where a strict watch was kept over him. In 1804, at the time when the conspiracy of Georges and Pichegru was discovered, he sent to the government press two memoirs, containing a full account of his connection with the emigrant French princes, and particularly with the prince of Condé at the time of his original correspondence with Pichegru. To say nothing of the part Montgaillard himself played, this work must be deemed a valuable historical document; in it he declares that, as early as 1796 he

went to Venice, to Lallemand, the minister from the French republic, and revealed to him all the secrets of the royalist party, to which however he apparently remained long attached, and from that time maintained a secret and continued correspondence with various agents of the French government, still retaining the confidence of the prince of Condé and the English minister Wickham, a mode of conduct which powerfully influenced the political events of that period. After the publication of these memoirs, Montgaillard was seen at Lyons, where he could not long remain.

MONTLOSIER (FRANCOIS DOMINIQUE RÉGNAULT, comte DE) supplementary delegate from the nobility in the bailiwick of Rioms in Auvergne, to the states-general, where he superseded M. de La Rosiere. Though possessed of some talent and some information, he was by his violence oftener hurtful than serviceable to the royalist party, whose interests he espoused. On the 17th of May, 1790, he voted for leaving the right of peace or war to the king alone, and was recalled to order for having abused several members who had, as he said, attacked the memory of Henry IV. of Louis XIV. and of Louis XV. On the 21st of June he required the repeal of the decree which abolished titles, and also urged that the catholic religion should be declared national. In September he declared himself an enemy to assignats, in December demanded that the king should be declared the head of the public force, and in February, 1791, was again recalled to order in the tumultuous debate respecting the residence of the royal family, when he appeared among the most violent members of the right side, interrupting the discussion by cries of Vive le Roi! In May he voted against the re-election of the deputies that, after having, as he said, overthrown despotism, none might think of succeeding to its privileges; and when the debate took place relative to Avignon, he desired that the state might openly be declared the property of the state, that loy-

alty at least might qualify so flagrant an act of injustice. In a word, the habit of braving the vociferations of the right side, made him enter on every subject undauntedly, and he sometimes contended successfully. The soul of oratory and eloquence burst from his lips when, in the famous meeting of the clergy, who with heroic fortitude submitted to the alienation of their property, he reminded the bishops that a wooden cross had overcome the world. He signed the protests on the 12th and 15th of September, 1791, and in 1792 left his country and went to Coblentz, where a dispute with some persons belonging to the princes' household, brought on him several affairs of honour, from which he extricated himself with courage and success. He afterwards wandered for some years through Germany, and at last settled in London, where he at first edited the London Courier, a paper which was at first devoted to the Bourbon interests, but which afterwards seemed to take another hue in his hands. Montlosier, in 1801, attempted returning to France, but was seized at Calais and conveyed to the Temple prison. However, he was immediately released, and returned to England, where he resumed the editorship of the London Courier, in which he more than once passed an eulogium on the proceedings of the consular government. In 1802 he returned to Paris, and took his journal with him, by permission of the police; but an attempt to preserve the character of independence and freedom from attachment to any party, made him offend all, and he was obliged to relinquish it. He then set up a weekly paper under the title of the Paris Bulletin, in which he more decidedly declared himself a partisan of the consular government, and an enemy of England, but this new publication could not long subsist, and the author obtained an appointment in the Foreign Office. Before the revolution Montlosier published an Essay on the Theory of the Volcanoes in Auvergne, which is much esteemed; in 1796, while he was in England, he brought out a

pamphlet, entitled, View of the Probability of Peace. In 1802 he published in Paris, Observations on the Sketch of a Civil Code; and lastly, an Essay on the Art of conciliating the People. He has by him a work on nobility.

MONTMORENCY LUXEMBOURG (ANNE CHARLES SIGISMOND, duc DE) a peer of France, first christian baron, was deputed by the nobility of Poitou to the states-general, and on the 12th of June was elected president of his order. On the 26th he had a long conference with the king on the subject of the junction of chambers; the king was very desirous it should take place. M. de Luxembourg represented that the nobility, in refusing to accede to it, defended their own cause less than that of the crown. "How of the crown," said the king. "Because, sire," said M. de Luxembourg, "the nobility, from the respect they inspire, their immense wealth, and the talents of many among them, cannot but prove of great importance in the national assembly, which will receive them with enthusiasm. But what must not the consequence be to the throne! Public opinion and the rights of the nation confer on the representatives such a degree of power, that in comparison the royal authority itself is annihilated. This unbounded power is in the states-general, but their division into several chambers fetters their power and preserves yours. If united in one chamber they will no longer own a master, while divided into three they are your subjects. The deficiency in the finance, and the want of subordination in the army, depress your council, but, sire, you have still your faithful nobility, who may choose whether they will share the supreme power with their fellow-deputies, or die to defend your prerogative. They will not hesitate, they will die, but dying they will render void the proceedings of an assembly which will be incomplete, as one-third of its members will have been given up to the rage of the people, or the steel of the assassin." This speech, in which M. de Luxembourg explained his senti-

ments, made a great impression on the king, nevertheless he ordered the union, and ended by saying, "Join, I will have it so." Notwithstanding this order, the chamber of nobility still hesitated, when a letter from the comte d'Artois informed them that longer resistance would endanger the king's life. Then M. de Luxembourg, on the 27th, went at the head of the majority, into the chamber of the tiers-état, and declared that "a love of peace and a desire of complying with the royal wishes, brought them into the midst of the assembly. On the 20th of August he resigned, and was succeeded by M. Irland de Bazoches. He then immediately withdrew to Portugal, where his only daughter married one of the king's sons. In 1787 M. de Montmorency Luxembourg was one of the assembly of notables, as were likewise prince Anne Louis Alexandre de Montmorency Robec, and the duc Anne Alexandre Marie Sulpice Joseph de Montmorency Laval. A son of the latter, named Achille, served in 1793, in the army of Condé, as aid-de-camp to M. de Viomenil. He received two wounds, and died in consequence of the latter, both his knees having been broken by a ball.

MONTMORIN ST. HEREM (ARMAND MARC, comte DE), minister of finance, and secretary of state, was one of the assembly of notables held at Versailles in 1787, and had the administration of foreign affairs at the time when the states-general opened. M. de Montmorin was dismissed in 1789 with Necker, and immediately recalled, by order, as it may be termed, of the national assembly. In April, 1790, he brought forward observations on the Red Book, and the calculations which were connected with it: in September, when all his colleagues were dismissed, he retained his place, and even the port-folio of the interior was for a time confided to him. He was several times denounced, and answered with more or less vigour or precaution, according to the influence his accusers had over the minds of the public. On the 13th of April, 1791, he sent a circular letter to all the minis-

ters at foreign courts, assuring all the sovereigns that the king was wholly unrestrained, and sincerely attached to the new constitution. His friends have endeavoured to justify this step, by asserting that he had been desirous to resign rather than set his hand to this paper, and that his obedience and devotion to Louis XVI. had alone induced him to defer his retreat. In the beginning of June he was struck from the list of Jacobins, and was afterwards blamed, and summoned to the bar for having the king's passport when he fled to Varennes, but he easily cleared himself from this charge, by proving that the passport had been taken out under a supposititious name, and that he could not ascertain the true appellations of all who demanded passports. After he had informed the foreign powers that Louis had accepted the constitution, he on the 31st of October communicated to the assembly the answers made by the different courts to this intelligence. This account will be a valuable historical document, as it shews in what light each sovereign then beheld the revolution. M. de Montmorin then made a dignified speech to the legislative body, and shortly after tendered his resignation, yet though withdrawn from public life he continued near the king, and together with Bertrand de Moleville, Malouet, and a few others, formed a kind of privy-council, which prepared, discussed, or suggested various plans, calculated to strengthen the monarchy: this conduct drew on him the inveterate hatred of the Jacobins, who attacked him and Bertrand, as members of the Austrian committee. He shewed no small degree of firmness on this occasion, and even brought an action against the journalist Carra, who had spread and confirmed the charge. But what could he do against enemies then all-powerful? Immediately after the 10th of August he concealed himself in the house of a laundress in the suburb of St. Antoine, but on the 21st he was discovered, seized, and brought to the bar of the assembly, where he was questioned. He retained all his pre-

sence of mind during this long interrogatory, and made a satisfactory answer to all the questions put to him: nevertheless he was conveyed to the prison of the Abbaye, a decree of accusation was passed against him on the 31st of August, and he was one of the first victims who fell in the massacres of September the 2d and 3d. His assassins, after having struck him several blows, carried their barbarity so far as to empale him while yet alive; they carried him thus to the gates of the national assembly, and would even have brought him to the bar, had they not with great difficulty been prevented. M. de Montmorin has been censured no less by the revolutionists than the royalists, for being sincerely attached to the king, he must necessarily appear a traitor to the former, whom he had originally flattered, and ever anxious to serve his sovereign, he must have no less displeased the second, who saw him join the destroyers of that monarchy, which he said he wished to defend. Bertrand de Moleville, who had ample means of judging, extols his information, his wisdom, and his skill in business; he blames the emigrant chiefs for having doubted his royalism, and observes, that there was perhaps more courage in remaining attached to the king's person, than in going abroad to serve the cause of royalty. He moreover allows that the want of firmness in M. de Montmorin's character precluded him from serving the monarch usefully on occasions which called for energy: but he adds, that this moral weakness, caused by physical imbecility, was not cowardice, and he should be censured for it no more than for the smallness of his stature and his weak digestion.

MONTPENSIER (A. P. duc DE) the second son of the duke of Orleans, born on the 3d of July, 1774, was employed in 1792 in the army of the North, where he displayed great intrepidity. Happening to be at Paris during the trial of Louis XVI. he appeared in the tribune, and while the king was examined at he bar, he uttered invectives against him,

accordant with the sentiments of his father, who sat among the judges. "Why! he denies every thing!" exclaimed he, doubtless enraged at seeing every charge successfully refuted. He afterwards joined the army of the Var, till, in May, 1793, the convention issued orders for his arrest and imprisonment in fort St. Jean at Marseilles. On the 29th of October, 1796, he left that city in a Swedish vessel appointed to convey him and his second brother to Philadelphia, where he arrived in February, 1797. Towards the end of the year 1799 the royal brothers requested permission of the English government to come to London to implore the protection and mediation of the comte d'Artois to restore them to favour with the head of their house. This permission being granted, they embarked for Great Britain, and the moment they arrived, the duc de Chartres went, in the name of all the three, to the comte d'Artois, who, after having listened to the recital of their errors and assurance of their repentance, undertook to bring about a reconciliation with his brother, and the three princes remained in England.

MOREAU (J. V.) a French general, son of a much esteemed advocate, was born at Morlaix in 1761. A decided passion for arms led him at the age of 18 to inlist, but his father almost immediately bought him off, and he continued his studies, so that at the period of the revolution he was provost of law at Rennes, where he enjoyed a marked superiority among the students. An air of frankness and pleasing manners gave additional value to his natural talents and acquired information. He began to play an important part when M. de Brienne attempted a revolution in the magistracy, and was then appointed head of the parliament. For five years this petty war lasted, in which he displayed intrepidity and a degree of prudence. The commandant of Rennes had given orders to take him, but alive; however he stood so well on his guard, and shewed so much courage, that the garrison durst not attack him,

though he appeared every day in the public places, and often slightly escorted. On the contrary he, in the winter of the year 1788 and 1789, seconded the innovations made by the ministers with regard to the convocation of the states-general, commanded those bodies of Rennois and Nantois who joined against the parliament and the states of the province, presided in January, 1790, in the confederation of the Breton youth at Pontivy, and thus, when volunteer troops were raised, obtained the command of a battalion belonging to his department. From that time he devoted himself wholly to his love of the military profession, applied himself to the study of tactics and warlike affairs, and went with his men to serve in the army of the North, but he was far from approving the constitution of 1793, and the battalion which he commanded was one of the last in the army that accepted it. His valour and genius soon drew attention, and in 1793 he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. On the 14th of April, 1794, he was appointed general of division at the desire of Pichegru, under whom he served with splendid success in the army of the North, distinguishing himself particularly on the 26th and 30th of April, on which days he blockaded and took Menin; on the 1st of June he surrounded Ypres, which surrendered on the 17th, after a blockade of 12 days; on the 29th he entered Bruges: in July he distinguished himself at Ostend, Nieuport, and the island of Cassandria, of which he made himself master on the 1st, the 18th, and the 28th, and finally at the attack of fort l'Ecluse, which capitulated on the 26th of August. At the very time when he was gaining this place for the republic, the Jacobins of Brest sent his aged father to the scaffold as an aristocrat, or a friend of the aristocrats. This old man, whom the people of Morlaix called the father of the poor, had undertaken to manage the property of several emigrants, and this furnished his enemies

with an excuse to destroy him. In the celebrated winter campaign of 1794, which bowed Holland beneath the power of France, Moreau greatly contributed to the rapid success of Pichegru, the right wing of whose army he headed, and of which he assumed the chief command when his general went to take that of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle: he then drew up a plan of defence for Holland, which he communicated to generals Daendels and Dumonceau, and afterwards imparted to the Batavian committee, whom he ordered to put it into execution within eight days, or give him an account of the measures taken for that purpose. After the retreat of Pichegru he took the command of the armies of Rhine and Moselle, and in June, 1796, opened that campaign which became the foundation of his military glory. After having forced Wurmser in his camp near Franckenthal, he drove him back to Manheim, immediately effected a passage across the Rhine near Strasbourg in the night between the 23d and 24th of June; and finding in Kehl only the troops of the circles, who made no resistance, he took some of them prisoners, and totally routed the rest. He then left to oppose the army of Condé and some small bodies of Austrians, general Ferino, who was continually fighting with them in the Brisgau and about Kinche, till the 18th of July; he went himself against the Austrian army of the Lower Rhine which was advancing towards Rastadt, and sent another body to Huningen to file off along the forest towns, and thus to compel the troops which occupied the Brisgau to retreat. On the 6th of July he attacked the archduke Charles at Rastadt, and after a very sharp engagement compelled him to withdraw to Etlingen, where he again attacked him on the 9th, and again forced him to fall back, first on Dourlach, and afterwards on Pfortzheim. In these two bloody battles the armies on both sides gave proofs of great courage, and Moreau displayed shining talents, capitally supported indeed by all the generals of divisions, particularly

Desaix. On the 15th he again found it necessary to attack the enemy at Pfortzheim to make them quit the place; but from that time he began to advance with more rapidity, since the troops of the circles who occupied the impregnable post of Knebis, having abandoned it without a struggle; the forces which still held the Brisgau were soon obliged to retire for fear of being enclosed on the right, while general Laborde was endeavouring to cut off their retreat by the forest towns. Nevertheless the Austrian army gave way as yet only step by step, and bloody engagements took place on the 18th, the 21st, and the 22d, at Stuttgard, Canstadt, Berg, and Etlingen, all terminating in the success of the French, who acted with the most brilliant skill and courage, at Etlingen in particular, and thus becoming masters of the whole bank of the Necker, they entered Constance on the 3d of August. On the 8th and 10th two divisions experienced some slight disasters; and on the 11th the archduke resolved to make another attempt, attacked the whole line, and defeated their advanced posts as well as their right wing, which he drove back to Heydenheim; but Desaix, who commanded the left, routed the enemy with his wonted skill and courage, while Moreau, coming up with the body of reserve, restored order in the right. At last, after a battle of 17 hours, the two armies remained on the field, each thinking itself nearly defeated. Already had Moreau sent off his baggage; but the next day seeing the Germans begin to retreat towards the Danube, he hastened to assume the appearance of victory, and to advance. The archduke Charles having then filed towards his left to succour general Wartensleben, who was closely pressed by Jourdan, Moreau continued to follow M. de Latour. On the 13th of August general Ferino had an engagement of extraordinary heat with that part of Condé's army which was driven back from Kamlach; and on the 24th Moreau attacked the Austrian army at Friedberg near Augsbourg, sur-

prised it by a rapid march, and completely routed it, after having killed a number of the men and taken many prisoners. He then hastened to Freisengen, which St. Cyr entered on the 3d of September, sent a body towards, and ordered another to go up the Iser, the latter of which was defeated on the 11th of September by generals Frölich and Furstenberg, and the former had to wage incessant war against the army of Condé, below Munich. Moreau seemed at one time to intend passing the Danube to relieve Jourdan, but seeing him fly in the greatest disorder, and new reinforcements perpetually arrive from Austria, he thought of effecting his own retreat, which he commenced on the 11th. He at first appeared to design seizing both banks of the Danube, which would have rendered it perfectly easy to transport the baggage across, but he found general Nauendorff in possession of the bridge of Neubourg, and was consequently obliged to keep along the right bank. Notwithstanding this misadventure, which had afforded the light Austrian troops and the army of Condé an opportunity to deprive him of between 15 and 1800 men, with a convoy of baggage waggons, he quietly re-crossed the Lech on the 17th, and even defeated a body of the enemy which pressed too closely on him. His right wing alone suffered some loss (particularly towards the frontiers of Switzerland) in the course of this long retreat, which was, however, attended with several engagements, in which he constantly repulsed the Austrians, particularly at Biberach, where he completely defeated them, took from them entire regiments, and would have injured them much more if Condé's corps and Mercandin's column had stopped his right wing the whole day. The archduke had sent several bodies to dispute the passage of the Black Forest with him, but he dispatched troops before him to disperse them, and himself entered the Brisgau. After several engagements, in which he frustrated every attempt to obstruct his passage across the Rhine, he effected it

at Brissac and Huningen, keeping the head of a bridge before the latter town and the fortress of Kehl on the right bank. The Austrians first attacked the fort, but though they charged with vigour, it was defended with desperate intrepidity; on the 22d Moreau in person headed a sally and carried several of the enemy's works, till at last, on the 31st of December, Kehl surrendered to the Germans, who had lost many men and much valuable time before it. They then directed their efforts to the works on the bridge of Huningen, which, though small, made an admirable resistance; and as it was overlooked by the Austrian batteries, the French dug for themselves dwellings under ground, leaving in the redoubts such men only as were required for the service; but at the moment of attack the battalion seemed to spring from the earth for the purpose of opposing the foe. On the 4th of February, 1797, this work too was given up by capitulation to the Austrians, and Moreau then went to Cologne to reorganize the army of Sambre and Meuse, which he soon resigned to Hoche, and returned to the Upper Rhine. On the 20th of April following he crossed the river again near Guembsheim, in the middle of the day, and by main force, though the enemy was drawn up in order of battle on the opposite bank, which was looked on as one of the most brilliant achievements of the French arms: in consequence Kehl was recovered, and several banners, 20 pieces of artillery, the military chest, and three or four thousand prisoners were taken; but the preliminaries of peace came from Leoben to check these advantages. The army of Moreau passed the rest of the summer in the same place, but not till the 4th of September, 1797, did he acquaint the directory with the correspondence of the prince of Condé with Pichegru, which had been seized at the beginning of the campaign in general Klinglin's baggage, and which he had kept thus long from regard to his old benefactor, or rather till the struggle between the

constituents and the directory should be decided, for the former motive would surely not have suffered him to choose the moment of Pichegru's misfortune to give the triumphant directors full power to crush him. He was now denounced to them, and almost immediately summoned to Paris; but he wrote back, that he thought fit before he obeyed their orders, to insure the tranquillity of the army, and seize some persons who were implicated in that correspondence which he kept to deliver himself; at the same time he sent a copy of one of his proclamations, the effect of which had been, he said, to convert many who were incredulous concerning Pichegru, whom he had long ceased to esteem. He wrote also to the same effect to Barthelemy, doubtless not foreseeing that the fall of Pichegru would involve him also. Whether he had indeed changed his opinion of this general, or whether, which seems more accordant with his character, he imagined that this additional charge would be productive of no ill consequence to the accused, and would secure himself from the hatred of the triumphant party; it is not the less certain that this step, however it be interpreted, injured him in the general opinion, without greatly benefiting his cause with a suspicious directory, jealous of its authority, and much inclined to mistrust the military, and make them feel the load of dependance. This tardy denunciation then availing him little, he was obliged to withdraw, and though government has since employed him, it was not from a confidence in his sincerity, but from an imperious necessity for his talents, and his weakness has always been a safer pledge of his obedience than his attachment. In September, 1798, he received the title of inspector-general; and in April, 1799, the directory summoned him to the war-office, established for the purpose of enlightening government and preparing military plans and operations. When the campaign in Italy opened, he joined the army commanded by Schérer, and was a witness of the defeats

at Verona, which his counsels could neither prevent nor repair. Schérer, covered with shame, and no longer knowing either how to command or to fight, made over the care of providing for the safety of the army to Moreau, who, in a counsel of war, had already suggested the expediency of retiring to Piedmont, and avoiding any serious encounter with an enemy, who had acquired a decided superiority, and whose victorious advances were hastened by the impetuous Suwarow. He began, in consequence, to execute his plan, and collected his army behind the Adda at Cassano, but being forced there, he led it in good order towards the Tessino. At this time his forces were reduced to 25,000 men, and the victorious army which pursued him amounted to 80,000. He manœuvred with the greatest address to lead his right towards the Appenines, and to offer a rallying point to Macdonald, who was then hastening from the extremity of Italy, and seeking to operate a junction with the grand army; during which time Moreau formed a species of entrenched camp behind the Po and the Tanaro, between Alexandria and Valenza On the 11th of May he defeated 12,000 Russians near Bassignano, and himself crossed the Bormida, but being assailed by all the forces of Suwarow, he evacuated Valenza and Alexandria, and retiring towards Coni, took post at Col de Tende. After having made the victor division file off to the right wing to secure its situation with respect to Macdonald's army, he entered the Genoese territories by the Appenines, the heights and passes of which he possessed. He seemed at first to have no other view in these proceedings than to enable himself to receive succours from France by the river of Genoa, but their real intent was to put him in a situation to recur again to offensive measures after the junction of Macdonald, which now could not fail to take place, had he not been defeated in the Trebia. In vain Moreau thinking to operate a diversion in Macdonald's favour, left Genoa at the head of 15,000 men, and

routed the troops led against him by Bellegarde, in vain he abandoned the blockade of Tortona, and drove the enemy to Voghero; the triple victory of Suwarow at Trebia, soon enabled him again to unite all his troops, and force the French general to return to the shelter of the Appenines. In the month of August Moreau was appointed to the chief command of the army of the Rhine, and at the same time Joubert came to succeed him as general of the forces in Italy, but when he was on the point of giving battle for the first time, his youth made him desirous of resigning the direction to Moreau, who refused it, and only desired to fight under his command. He assisted him, however, with his advice, at the famous battle of Novi, in which Joubert was killed, and in which he himself was exposed to the greatest dangers: he had three horses killed under him, received a ball in his clothes which grazed his shoulder, and afterwards effected a retreat with such a superiority of skill, that he in some sort arrested the victory in the very hands of the allies. After this last action he quitted Italy, and closed a campaign in which, as all military men agree, he displayed a genius which sets him on a level with the greatest leaders, and has obtained him the surname of the French Fabius. Justly indeed did he merit admiration for having at the head of the shattered remains of an army without pay, without magazines, and without hope of relief, disputed a few leagues of land, which in the opinion of all Europe, could cost the victorious army of the allies no more than one or two marches. Perhaps it was his natural turn of mind, perhaps also the pleasure of overthrowing a government he despised, that in November the same year, made him one of the actors in the revolution of St. Cloud, and yet it is positively affirmed, that as early as the second day, he discovered a degree of dissatisfaction at the turn things were taking. Be that as it may, he was almost immediately appointed to the command of the armies of the Danube and Rhine, and went to Swabia to com-

plete his reputation by another campaign. The manner in which he, in the year 1800, brought General Kray to entangle himself in the vallies which descend towards the Brisgau, whilst he was effecting his own passage across the Rhine at Stein; the art with which he, by his manœuvres, forced him first to give up Lech, and afterwards the environs of Ulm to him, and his daring passage across the Danube, do him more honour than the battles he gained over this general. On the 27th of April he crossed the Rhine at Bâle, and found the enemy's forces at Moeskirch, on the 5th of May, and defeated them there as well as at Engen, where he made 10,000 prisoners. In the former engagement he exposed his person like a common grenadier, had four horses killed under him, and received an exhausted ball in his breast; he seized on Memmingen, once more defeated the Austrians at Biberach on the 9th of May, passed the Danube on the 22d of June with no less skill than daring, and afterwards gained the battles of Hochstedt, Nedersheim, Nortlingen, and Oberhausen. After several fruitless negociations, he informed his men of the duplicity of the Austrian court, and led them to the plains of Hohenlinden, where they reaped fresh laurels. On the 3d of December, 1800, he fought that bloody and decisive battle with the imperial forces, in which every one of the French corps engaged, and was covered with glory. The enemy lost 20 pieces of artillery, 200 baggage-waggons, and 10,000 prisoners, including three generals, beside an incalculable number of killed. Moreau, in his account, estimates the loss of the French at only one thousand men. After this victory the routed Austrian army could no longer prevent the victorious general from making his way to Vienna. In vain the archduke Charles, who, in consequence of a court intrigue, had taken no share in the military proceedings, was again called to head the Imperial army by the very persons who had occasioned his removal, he himself saw no safety for his country but in peace, and he began to negociate with

general Moreau, who stopped the progress of his army, and came himself sometime after to Paris, where he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. The first consul presented him with a pair of magnificent pistols, saying, " I could have wished to have had all your victories engraved on them, but there would not have been room enough." After this Moreau settled at Grosbois, an estate which he purchased of Barras, where he passed the greater part of his time, seldom coming to Paris, and having little connection with the heads of the government, whom he even avoided with care. It had long been generally known that he disapproved all which had been done since the 18th Brumaire, and many satirical sayings which he had uttered against the first consul were circulated in society. In 1802 the police of Calais arrested a certain abbé David, who was suspected of being sent by him to Pichegru, who was then in England, and indeed when brought to the Temple prison, he confessed that he had thought it a duty to endeavour at reconciling these two old friends. From that time the police kept a watchful eye on Moreau, and was soon aware that he had had several interviews with Pichegru, who was secretly come to Paris, and even with Georges, upon which he was almost instantly seized, and government then discovered all the particulars of a mighty conspiracy against the first consul's person, in which Moreau consented to share, but with those restrictions and that hesitation which ever characterized him. The official reports state that he was very willing to co-operate in the destruction of the consular authority, but he disapproved of the Bourbons' reigning, and insisted on a representative government, which made Pichegru say, " I believe he has a mind to the government too, but he could not keep it a week." Moreau was brought with the other conspirators before the criminal tribunal, and defended no less by the eloquence of Bonnet, his counsel, than by public opinion, and the generous

exculpations of the other accused: he was, nevertheless, condemned on the 10th of June, 1804, to two years' imprisonment, a punishment which was immediately changed to banishment. He, in consequence, went to Spain, escorted by four gendarmes, and was at Cadiz during the malignant contagion which raged there in the beginning of 1805; he, however, escaped, and with his wife, who has never been persuaded to quit him, set sail for the United States, and bought a plantation near Baltimore, where, as the Parisian papers state, they were settled early in 1806. Madame Hulot, his wife's mother, sold his property in France, and transmitted the money to him, with the exception of that required to defray the expenses of the criminal procedure which terminated in his condemnation. This sketch, slight as it is, shews that Moreau has splendid military talents, but his political conduct discovers neither energy nor greatness. He has more than once sacrificed his friends to the weakness of his character, and knowing little of mankind, and of the revolution, which he embraced without ambition, but not without jealousy, he has committed many political errors, and merited by his imprudence at least the exile to which he has been condemned.

MOREAU ST. MERY (M. L. E.) advocate in the parliament of Paris, was deputed from Martinique to the national assembly. Previous to this appointment, he had, with great authority, held the office of president of the commune, and of the permanent committee at the period when the Bastile was taken, and when the electors were doubtful about the choice of a commander, he shewed the bust of Lafayette, and thus gained a decision in his favour. On the 14th of October he presented a report to the commune against Bezenval, who had been seized by his order in July, and harangued the king, when he was brought to Paris after the 6th of October. In the assembly he discovered more moderation than he had done at the head of the administrators, and even

occasionally opposed the too violent efforts of the great regenerators, particularly with regard to the colonies, positively insisting, in the year 1791, that they could not have the same form of government as France, for that they must inevitably be for ever lost when once the rights of man were declared there. These opinions drew on him the disapprobation of the left side, and the hisses of the tribunes, but it is singular that he was nevertheless hanged in effigy at St. Domingo as a friend of the blacks. During the sitting of the legislative assembly he became a member of the council of justice under the direction of Joli, but was dismissed on the 10th of August, 1792. After the 18th Brumaire, he was summoned by the councils to take a seat in the council of state, and in 1802 intrusted with the general administration of Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, &c. which provinces he governed till January, 1806, when he was recalled, but on what account it is yet unknown. Moreau St. Mery has translated the works of several travellers, and he is likewise the author of the Laws and Constitutions of the windward West Indian Colonies, and the Topographical and Political Description of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, published in 1796.

MORTIER (EDWARD) marshal of the empire, began his military career as a captain in one of the volunteer battalions raised in his department; he next became lieutenant-colonel, and rose step by step, till he attained the rank of general of division. On the 15th of March, 1800, he received the important command of the 17th military division, and went with his staff to congratulate the first consul on his escape from that horrible contrivance, known by the name of the infernal attempt. In 1803, when hostilities were renewed with England, he was sent to Hanover, and led the French army thither almost without opposition. Such was his anxiety to prevent pillage, that finding the various precautions he had taken were insufficient to restrain four grenadiers of the 48th regiment from reprehensible excesses, he

caused them to be shot in June the same year. On his return, he became one of the four generals of the consul's guard; in March, 1805, presided in the electoral college of the Northern department; was raised to the dignity of marshal of the empire, on the 19th of May following; appointed leader of the second cohort in the legion of honour, and honoured with the red ribbon, and the Portuguese order of Christ, on the 1st of February, 1805. In September he obtained the command of a division of the grand army under the orders of the emperor; in October went to the left bank of the Danube, cut off the communication between Moravia and the Russian army, of which he defeated a part in the bloody engagement of Diernstein, which lasted from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, and hastening onward with a body of four thousand men, he came suddenly on the whole force of the Moscovite leader Kutusow, to whom he courageously gave battle, notwithstanding the inferiority of his numbers, but who would probably have succeeded, had not reinforcements arrived from the French army. Each side assumed the honour of victory in this engagement, which was one of the most bloody that took place in the course of the campaign. Kutusow, as a reward for his conduct on this occasion, received the order of Maria Theresa, which was sent him by the emperor of Germany, and the inhabitants of Cambray, general Mortier's native place, determined to raise a monument to him in commemoration of that day, but this honour he absolutely declined.

MOUNIER, secretary to the provincial states of Dauphiné, and deputy from the tiers-état of that province to the states-general, a man in whom virtue and patriotism greatly predominated over ambition, was one of those who most contributed to accelerate the French revolution, but at the same time, perhaps, the first of all to withdraw from the lists when he saw this revolution take a form repugnant to his feelings. Some violent persons, as well among the Jacobins as

the royalists, have endeavoured in vain to sully his character; his errors were always those of a well-principled mind, which ardently desires the welfare of its country, though it may mistake the method of attaining to this end. At the time when he was delegated to the states-general he was living in Dauphiné, where his popular conduct and the talents he had displayed in the provincial states, had acquired him great esteem, and it is certain that the example of this assembly, which he then guided at his pleasure, had great influence in establishing the double representation of the tiers-état and the individual suffrage. A considerable degree of reputation, and a species of popularity thus preceded him to the states-general, and he had no little weight in the early deliberations of his order, first insisting that the communes ought not to discuss any subject, because they should not think of giving their opinion otherwise than individually. On the 15th of June, when the chamber agitated the question of what name it should assume, he proposed that of majority of the representatives. On the 20th he was one of those who instigated the famous Tennis-court meeting and oath, which proved in fact the beginning of the revolution, for he there voted an address to the king, and made a motion for the dismissal of the national guard which surrounded the assembly. On the 1st of July he eloquently opposed the interference of the assembly in military discipline, which appertained exclusively to the king, and on the 6th maintained the same opinions. On the 9th he made a long speech on the mode of proceeding to form the constitution, and gave his opinion that the first step should be a declaration of the rights of man. On the 13th, allowing that the king had a right to change his ministers, he proposed entreating his majesty to recal those whom he had just dismissed, imputed the public disorders to those enemies of liberty who laid siege to the king, accused them of having formed a league for the defence of those abuses in which they had an interest, and call-

ed on the assembly to assure the king it could place no confidence in the new ministers. Nevertheless on the 15th he opposed those who wanted imperiously to require the recal of Necker, maintaining that this was a step which could only be recommended to the monarch, and at the same time urged the removal of those troops whom the king had summoned towards the capital. On the 27th he read, in the name of the committee of constituents, of which he became a member on the 14th, the plan for a declaration of the rights of man, and a sketch of the principles on which the committee intended to establish a limited monarchial constitution. On the 31st of July he censured the arbitrary proscriptions of those who dwelt in the metropolis, and proved that the investigation of crimes belonged not to Paris alone, but to the whole nation. On the 10th of August he suggested the formula of an oath for the troops, and a decree authorizing the municipalities to call on them to keep order, which were carried notwithstanding Mirabeau's opposition. On the 20th he presented a new edition of the earlier articles in the declaration of the rights of man, which was approved: on the 28th he again brought forward, with a few alterations, his sketch of the constitution, and on the 29th he spoke in support of the royal *veto*. On the 31st he read in the name of the committee of constituents, a project of organization for the legislative body; and on the 4th of September, in a long and often eloquent speech, he expatiated on two articles of the project, the one had reference to the absolute *veto* which he proposed granting to the king, the second to the formation of a permanent legislative body, to be divided into two chambers, one of the representatives, the other of the senate. This opinion was the apple of discord to the patriotic party, for immediately three factions formed in the midst of it, the partisans of a single chamber, those of two chambers equally composed, and those of an upper and a lower chamber. On the 23d Mounier rejected a motion made by Mirabeau, for

taking a law on regency into consideration, on the ground that it concealed some snare spread by the Orleans' faction. On the 28th he was chosen president, and thus was a nearer spectator of the events in the night between the 5th and 6th of October, which however he had not power to prevent. The democratic party then asserted, that on Mirabeau's giving him notice that the Parisian multitude was approaching, he replied, "So much the better, we shall be republicans the sooner." This story, which nobody believed even at the time, has been sufficiently disproved by the mode of conduct he pursued on the 6th of October, and still more afterwards; yet still Mirabeau insisted on the truth of the anecdote, remarking moreover that this was the only occasion on which Mounier, whose talents he did not greatly value, had shewn decision of character. Immediately after this event, which opened his eyes to the views of the different factions, he returned to Dauphiné, sent in his resignation on the 21st of November, and published an account of his conduct, after which he retired to Geneva, and there produced another work, entitled, An Appeal to Public Opinion, more free and daring than the former, which contained some explanations relative to the 5th and 6th of October, and a refutation of Chabroud's statement in favour of the duke of Orleans and his accomplices. Mounier then went to Germany and established a school at Weimar in Saxony, but after the 18th Brumaire was recalled to France, and in 1802 appointed prefect of the department of Ille and Vilaine, in 1804 chosen candidate to the preservative senate by the electoral college of that department, and finally summoned to the council of state on the 1st of February, 1805, a place which he did not long keep, for on the 25th of January, 1806, he died at Paris, aged 45. Beside his labours in the constituent assembly, and his Appeal to Opinion, he has produced inquiries into the causes which have prevented the French from becoming free, and on the means left them for obtain-

ing liberty, also Adolphus, or Elementary Principles of Politics, the result of the most cruel experience. In February, 1806, the emperor made his son an auditor to the council of state, and condescended to express regret at his father's death.

MURAT (a French general and prince,) born at Castres, served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. afterwards as an officer in the 12th regiment of horse chasseurs, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, was cashiered in July, 1794, and restored about the beginning of October, 1795. At this period began his attachment to general Bonaparte, who made him his aid-de-camp; as such he attained the rank, first of chief, then of general of brigade, and invariably displayed great valour and great talent, particularly on the 17th of April, 1796, at the battle of Mondovi. Towards the end of the same month general Bonaparte having received proposals of peace from the court of Turin, sent Murat thither to open the negociation, and afterwards dispatched him to Paris, where he and Junot delivered to government 21 banners, taken on different occasions from the Austro-Sardinians. On the 24th of May he returned to Turin, bearing dispatches relative to the negociations, and immediately rejoined the army. In June he attended the minister Faypoult to the doge of Genoa, to desire him to dismiss the imperial minister from the territories of the republic within forty-eight hours, and a few days after took the command of the advanced guard of general Vaubois' army, which was sent against Leghorn. On the 18th of July he directed the attack made by the left wing in the entrenched camp at Mantua; and on the 9th of September was commanded to pursue general Wurmser, who had been defeated, at the head of a body of chasseurs. On the 11th he undertook to cut off his retreat to Cerea, but after having routed several detachments of the enemy, he was himself repulsed by their superior numbers, and on the 13th still continuing to attack, he received a

wound. During the campaign of 1797, he displayed the same activity, and on the 14th of January, 1798, went to Monte Baldo at the head of a demi-brigade of light infantry, forced the Austrians who occupied the Corona, routed them after a very obstinate engagement, and obliged their cavalry to swim across the Adige. On the 24th of February he drove the enemy from the retrenchments of Foy, which were nevertheless valiantly defended. On the 16th of March he crossed the Tagliamento, at the head of his division, and on the 19th again distinguished himself at the passage of the Lisonzo. In September general Bonaparte commissioned him to march with a column towards the confines of the Valteline, to accommodate the disputes between that country and the Grisons, or rather to take possession of it in the name of the Cisalpine republic, in consequence, at the end of the month, he declared that the faults of the Grisons and the wishes of the people had induced him to join the Valteline to the Cisalpine states. In November he preceded Bonaparte in his march through Switzerland and Alsace, hastening on to Rastadt to prepare for him a situation, of which he did not take possession. In March, 1798, he was subcommander to Berthier at Rome, then marched against the insurgents of Marino, Albano, and Castello, of whom he killed a great number, and caused many prelates and monks, who were enemies to France, to be seized. He next attended Bonaparte to Egypt, served with such success as to merit the rank of general of division, and returning with him to Europe, was one of those who most effectually served him, when, in 1799 he changed the form of government; for, entering at the head of 60 grenadiers the hall at St. Cloud, where the council of 500 were assembled, he said, "Let the good citizens retire, the council of 500 is dissolved." The command of the posts of the council of 500 was at first confided to him, and in December that of the consular guard. At the end of the month Bonaparte drew the bonds

which united them still closer by giving him his sister in marriage, and afterwards employing him as one of his lieutenants in the army of reserve, the advanced guard of which he commanded. On the 27th of May, 1800, he entered Verceil by main force, crossed the Sesia two days after, went to Novarro, and took post along the right bank of the Tessino. On the 2d of June he entered Milan, and surrounded the citadel, on the 6th he passed the Po at Nocette, and on the 8th took possession of Placentia, with the immense magazines of the enemy. On the 6th of July government presented him with a sabre of honour as a particular mark of the satisfaction he gave the French people. The year following he was commander-in-chief of the army of observation, and in February he and the chevalier Micheroux signed an armistice at Soligno, between the French republic and the king of the Two Sicilies. After the definitive treaty of peace he addressed a proclamation to the refugees, to inform them that the pacification gave them the power and the right to return home. He then governed the Cisalpine republic under the title of general, and went to the consulta of Lyons, after which, in February 1802, he installed the new authorities at Milan. Towards the latter end of 1801, the provisory government of that republic offered him a magnificent sabre, which he refused, saying, that the wants of the army were most urgent, and desiring that the value of this present might be expended in supplies for them. In November, 1803, after his return to Paris, he went to preside in the electoral college of the department of Lot, where he was born, and soon after became a member of the legislative body. In January, 1803, he was appointed governor of Paris, with the rank and honours of commander-in-chief, and in May following, marshal of the empire. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was, as high-admiral, raised to the dignity of a prince, and afterwards honoured with the order of Prussia and Bavaria. When hostilities broke out afresh with

Austria, he crossed the Rhine at Kehl on the 25th of September, with the reserve cavalry, remained posted several days before the outlets of the Black Forest, and went to Bavaria, where, when Ulm was taken and Mack defeated, he, with the utmost activity, pursued the Austrian troops who were endeavouring to retire into Bohemia through Franconia, under the orders of the archduke Ferdinand and general Werneck. He compelled the forces of the latter to lay down their arms, continued to advance with the same rapidity, arrived among the first on the road to Vienna, first established his head-quarters at the abbey of Mœlk, whence he marched to St. Polten; made his entrance into Vienna on the 11th of November, and took possession of duke Albert's house; afterwards defeated the Russians at Hollabrünn; again distinguished himself at the battle of Juttersdorff, where he took 2000 prisoners, seized Brünn on the 18th of November, and having enclosed Kutusow granted him a capitulation, which was not ratified by the emperor Napoleon. The prince, Murat, afterwards contributed greatly to the victory at Austerlitz, and in January, 1801, when this brilliant campaign was ended, returned to the metropolis.

NARBONNE (LOUIS, le comte DE) colonel of the Piedmont regiment of infantry before the revolution, and afterwards war minister. From his earliest youth he had enjoyed the special patronage of Madame Elisabeth, the king's sister, and belonged to her household at the time of the revolution. A passionate love of novelty led him to join the popular party, not, however, that he appeared wholly to forget the gratitude and attachment due from him to his benefactress and to the king. Having been appointed colonel of the Besançon national guard, he was soon raised to the rank, first of major-general, and then of war minister. In 1791 he obtained this office, for which his youth, his frivolity, nay, even his gentleness, seemed to disqualify him: hardly had

he the portfolio when he set out, accompanied by Madame de Stael, on a tour through all the fortified and frontier towns on the side towards the sea and towards Germany. He solemnly gave the truncheon, borne by the marshals of France, to Luckner and Rochambeau in the presence of the garrison at Metz, and on his return presented the assembly with an incorrect account of the military state of France. During the continuation of his ministry, which lasted till the month of March, 1792, he was perpetually denounced to the tribune, but was warmly defended by the abbé Fauchet and his other friends. On the 23d of January he informed the assembly of the necessities of his branch of the administration, and declared, that if the supplies he demanded for carrying on the war were not granted him he would go and meet death as a soldier of the constitution, because when he was in arms he should be dispensed from calculating the number and strength of the enemy. Soon after he declared himself a foe to Bertrand de Moleville, and by this quarrel, and by revealing the coalition formed by the ministry with the constitutional part of the legislative body, caused its dissolution. The reproaches which Narbonne heard on this occasion from his colleagues irritated him to the highest degree, and he declared, that if he could he would instantly have others appointed in their stead, attacking more particularly Bertrand de Moleville, whom he loudly accused of being an enemy to the constitution, which he was seeking to destroy. Articles written in this spirit were by his order then printed in the Girondin journals, which were devoted to him. Bertrand in vain demanded an explanation, and Narbonne persisted in requiring that one of them should quit the ministry: then the king, who was partial to the minister of marine, consented to accept his resignation, and at the same time sent absolute orders for Narbonne to deliver up his portfolio to M. de Grave. On the 9th of March he received his dismissal, though

the day before he published three letters from the commanders in chief, Luckner, Rochambeau, and Lafayette, in which they expressed their concern at the reports circulated relative to his withdrawing from office, an event which, if it took place, seemed to give warning of their removal: but all three being displeased at this unlicensed publication of their letters, complained of it, and thus destroyed the effect of this little stratagem. After his dismissal the denunciations against him were renewed with more violence than ever, but appearing at the bar he repulsed all these charges, and was applauded by the majority, who decreed that he carried with him the regret of the nation. In April he was again attacked by Lecointre for his purchases of English guns, in which he was reproached with having wasted eight millions of the public property; but he triumphed again, and obtained employment in the central army as a major-general. On his return, however, to Paris, after the 10th of August, a decree of accusation was passed against him on account of the financial part of his administration, and his enemies asserted, that though he came into office loaded with debts, he went out perfectly clear, and even provided with sums sufficient to satisfy for a long time his love of expense. This new danger also he escaped, got to London, and when Louis XVI. was tried, wrote to the convention to prove that the accusation brought against the monarch of having neglected the means of putting the kingdom in a state of defence was far from just. In 1791 too, when the king's aunts were stopped in their way out of France, he shewed great concern for his former benefactress, and himself carried them the decree which granted them permission to pursue their journey. In September, 1792, he also declared that during his administration he had distributed considerable sums to Lacroix, Gensonné, Thuriot, Albite, Bazire, Chabot, and Merlin de Thionville. They warmly declared this to be untrue, and the

whom he assured of the protection he was authorized by his government to promise them, and then gave general Bachmann orders to disband his troops, warning him that if it were not done before the 1st of November, he would lead the French troops against him. This threat was followed by an order to disarm the Swiss, and the confederate forces being soon dispersed, the chiefs were arrested, and the general received deputies from all parts of Switzerland, who were charged to declare their submission to France. He then busied himself in arranging the government as his instructions specified, till he was recalled in October, 1803, to take the command of the army at Compeigne, which he quitted for the camp at Boulogne. On the accession of Napoleon Bonaparte to the imperial throne, he was raised to the dignity of marshal of the empire, and in September, 1804, appointed grand officer and chief of the 7th cohort in the legion of honour. On the 1st of February, 1805, the red ribbon was conferred on him, and he was shortly after created knight of the Portuguese order of Christ. When war with Austria broke out afresh in September, 1805, he was one of the first generals who crossed the Rhine, and contributed to the successes which began this campaign. After the capitulation of Ulm, he was dispatched with a body of 30,000 men to the right of the grand army, and drove the archduke John from the Tyrol; after having seized on the forts of Scharnitz and Neuslarck, he entered Inspruck and Hall, where he found immense magazines, then still pursuing the archduke John, he defeated his rear-guard on the 17th of November at the foot of Mount Brenner, and after the peace of Presburg, marched his troops into Upper Swabia. Marshal Ney married the daughter of M. Auguic, the post-master.

NIVERNOIS (L. J. B. M. duc DE) *formerly* minister of state, member of the French academy, of that of the belles lettres, &c. &c. was born at Paris on the 16th of December, 1716, and originally made

choice of the military profession, but soon gave the preference to the diplomatic line. He was highly esteemed by Louis the XVth, who sent him on embassies to Rome, to Berlin, and finally to London, in 1763, to treat for peace, and he every where behaved with prudence, and did great service to France. Under the reign of Louis the XVIth, the duc de Nivernois lost almost all his influence, but he consoled himself by the cultivation of literature and friendship, passing many years in all the enjoyments which ample wealth can bestow on a virtuous character and a cultivated mind; but the revolution steeped his latter days in bitterness, and in the reign of terror he was dragged to the prisons of Paris, where he remained till after the 27th of July, 1794. At the period of the 13th Vendemiaire he presided in the electoral assembly of the Seine, but being soon driven from his post by the conventional party, he returned to domestic life, and once more at liberty, drew around him those friends he had left, finding among them and in study a degree of happiness, which he enjoyed till the 25th of February, 1798, when he died. He had some time before published a collection of his works, in eight volumes, octavo. His Fables were not thought to deserve the reputation they had acquired, while confined to a private circle: his Reflections on the Genius of Horace, of Despreaux, and of Rousseau, are highly esteemed: his Dialogues of the Dead, and his Moral Letters, abound in acute and sagacious remarks, and above all, in a pure and practical philosophy, far superior to all that theory so ostentatiously displayed by our professed sages: his speeches to the academy are remarkable for the tone of urbanity which prevails in them; his Lives of the Troubadours are written in a most interesting style: the passages which he has translated from Virgil, from Milton, from Pope, from Ariosto, &c. display beauties of the highest order, though interspersed with numerous proofs of negligence, but in his Imitations of Anacreon, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, and Proper-

tuis, and in his Songs, Tales, and Elegies, his genius is displayed to the greatest advantage.

NOAILLES (LOUIS, vicomte DE) governor of a district, and colonel of the Alsatian chasseurs, was delegated by the nobility in the bailiwick of Nemours to the states-general. This young man, who had natural talent, impetuosity, and activity, joined the revolutionary party, totally forgetting all his family owed to the court, and from the opening of the states-general, declared for the union of the orders. On the 12th of July he gave notice that Paris was in a state of insurrection, that the Bastile was taken, and M. Delauney killed. In the night of August the 4th he first called on the nobility and clergy to renounce their privileges; and led to the suppression of feudal rights, by attributing the tumults in the provinces to the expectation of relief entertained by the people, which had been too often deceived. On the 18th of September he made a report on the organization of the army; on the 5th of June he made a motion in the Jacobin society, for prohibiting any of the members from wearing foreign manufactures, which was carried: on the 19th of the same month he supported the decree for abolishing the titles and distinctions, both of the nobility and of the king's household. In the course of May he fought a duel with Barnave, but after having stood his adversary's fire, he discharged his own pistol in the air, and the dispute was adjusted. In July he made a new statement on the force and organization of the army; and a few days after, speaking of the projects of foreign powers, and the resources to be opposed to them, he concluded that France would be invincible if it remained united. In September he denounced plans for stirring up the Swiss guards, and caused all associations and corporations to be prohibited from corresponding with French or foreign regiments. On the 22d of December he obtained a decree for the organization of the national gendarmerie, and was elected president, on the 26th of February, 1791. On the 6th of April he

appeared in the tribune of the Jacobin society, to set them at ease respecting the political situation of Alsace, whither he had been dispatched. On the 19th he blamed the minister for foreign affairs on account of the warlike preparations made by the neighbouring powers. "What," said he, "is the use of agents, spies, ambassadors, if not to know what passes before their eyes?" On the 28th he voted for admitting all citizens into the national guard, and cited the example of Holland, where the lowest class of society, which was refused entrance into it, had become the instrument of despotism. On the 29th he declared his approbation of the connection between the military and the popular societies, as it inspired the former with a love of the constitution. On the 5th of May he read to the assembly a long argumentative discourse on issuing assignats of five livres.—Many persons remarking that M. de Noailles was in the habit of speaking on casual motions only, and that he was frequently silent when great questions were discussed, have thence concluded that he was not the author of the long speeches he occasionally delivered, and have even gone so far as to name those who were said to compose for him. Without determining how far this opinion may be founded in truth, it is evident that his natural talents were far above the common level, though it were to be desired, perhaps, that he had possessed more information, and known how to check his presumption, which was always excessive. On the 29th of May he was sent to Colmar, at the head of his regiment, to quell an insurrection there, but returned to Paris on the 22d of June, 1791, the day after Louis the XVIth's flight, and immediately took an oath of fidelity to the nation and the assembly. On the 5th of September he made a long speech on the political and military state of France, proved that sufficient precautions were not taken against a sudden attack, and traced a plan for securing the safety of the state, and restoring domestic confidence, which he represented as the safest

defence against every foreign enterprise. At the end of the session he joined the armies, and in November wrote a very prudent and temperate letter from Sedan, on the king's refusal to sanction the decree against emigrants. In May, 1792, he commanded the chain of advanced posts belonging to the camp at Valenciennes, but soon resigned and quitted his country, weary of a revolution which must have taught him that the tranquillity of nations is never safely to be sported with. When he had escaped from these tempests he re-entered the service, went with the French troops to America as general of a brigade, and was killed in 1803 in a naval engagement, which took place between him and the English, when on the evacuation of St. Domingo he was crossing to the isle of Cuba; on this occasion he gave proofs of valour, and tears were shed by his grenadiers, in whose arms he expired.

ORLEANS (LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, duc D') one of the French princes of the blood, born at St. Cloud on the 13th of April, 1747, was the son of Louis Philippe d'Orleans, and Louise Henriette de Bourbon Conti. The branch of Orleans reckons five generations from Louis the XIIIth to him inclusively: Monsieur, the brother of Louis the XIVth; Philippe d'Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis the XVth; Louis d'Orleans, Louis Philippe d'Orleans, and Louis Philippe Joseph. This prince rendered the title of duc de Chartres, which he bore till his father's death, celebrated by his extreme depravity. He first conducted to an early grave the prince de Lamballe, son of the duc de Penthievre, who was the companion of his excesses, and his enemies accused him of having aimed at thus appropriating to himself the riches of his victim, whose sister he married, and who was too truly deserving not to be rendered miserable by her husband. He was in stature below the middle size, but very well made, and his features were regular and pleasing, till libertinism and debauchery covered it completely with red, inflamed

pustules. He was very early bald, and some of the young nobles of his house, for the sake of resembling him, had their hair taken off: he was well skilled in all bodily exercises, good and compassionate in his domestic relations, and endowed with great natural abilities, though ignorant and credulous. In short, it is most true that he had no character, and that, weary of pleasure, he was desirous of trying guilt as a new pleasure, heightened by revenge, which was his ruling passion. As he was to succeed the duc de Penthievre in the office of high admiral, he thought fit, in 1778, to make a naval campaign, and commanded the rear-guard of M. d'Orvillier's fleet in the battle of Ushant, in which he was on board an 84-gun ship. By a sudden movement, this division being opposite to the enemy, the admiral, the count d'Orvilliers, gave the signal for keeping to the windward, to prevent the English from passing; but whether the commanders, to ruin d'Orvilliers, pretended not to comprehend the signal, or whether they really misunderstood it, the English rear-guard was saved. It was then assiduously noised abroad that the duc de Chartres had concealed himself in the hold of the ship, which seems not probable, as the vessel on board which he was, never was in danger, nor even within reach of the cannon. The court, however, took up this injurious anecdote, and when he appeared, overwhelmed him with epigrams: the king, too, instead of making him high admiral, appointed him colonel-general of the hussars, a singular, and even contemptuous reward for sea service, and which is said to have partly laid the foundation of his hatred to Louis. Some time after, he went up in a balloon; and as a few years before, he had gone down into a mine, where he had, as it is reported, shewn but little self-possession, it was said that he had thought proper to shew all the elements his cowardice. On the death of the comte de Clermont, he got himself appointed master of all the masonic lodges in France, and this sect was of no small use to him

afterwards in overturning the institutions of his country. In 1787 his father died, and he then took the title of duke of Orleans, and sought to render himself popular. Several young parliamentarians became, most of them unconsciously, the instruments of his projects, by inflaming the minds of the multitude in 1788, when the disputes occurred between the court and the parliaments. By the advice of his creatures, he violently opposed the king in the royal meeting on the 19th of November, 1787, and was exiled to Villers Coterets; but in return for the sums he lavished on the rapacious journalists, he soon became the idol of the populace. Another of the methods which he successfully put in practice to obtain the favour of the people, was to buy up corn, and then relieve those who were languishing under this artificial scarcity, a measure which had the advantage of rendering the court odious without hurting his avarice, which was one of his ruling passions, because the party schemes brought back to him nearly all he sacrificed in the winter of 1788-9, to his ambition and revenge. At this period public tables were spread, and fires lighted by his order, for the paupers of the metropolis, and sums of money distributed likewise among them. It is universally believed that he was for some time undecided as to his future proceedings, in consequence of a proposal to marry his daughter to the duc d'Angoulême, son of the comte d'Artois, and his son to a daughter of the king of Naples; but hatred, and an insurmountable desire to govern, soon got the better, and his agents, furnished with printed instructions, were dispersed through the provinces to influence the election of deputies to the states-general, while a sort of army at his command, ruled Paris. He was delegated to the convocation of the states by the nobility of the bailiwick of Crepy, in Valois; and the last measures he at that time took, were to write himself in favour of divorce, and to appear, as if by chance, in the midst of all the tumults, particularly at the pillage of the

paper-manufactory at Reveillon. In the very earliest meetings he protested against the proceedings of his chamber, and joined that of the tiers-état with the dissentient members of his order, after having, on the 17th of June, endeavoured to make a speech on the subject, which the heat, and yet more a leathern breast-plate, which he had put on for fear of being assassinated, prevented him from terminating. From that period he divided his time between the meetings of the national assembly and those of his own advisers, who assembled first at the Palais Royal, and afterwards at Passy. His first scheme, or rather that of his leaders, was, as it appears, to have the king put under an interdict, the queen brought to trial, and himself proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom; but the shock of the different factions, which were already beginning to form into classes, then rendered the favourable dispositions of the Breton, afterwards Jacobin society, of no avail. On the 3d of July he was nominated president of the national assembly, but he refused the place, and busied himself in corrupting the regiment of French guards, and in preparing the events of July the 14th, which his counsellors assured him were necessary to terrify the court, and free himself from many persons who were in his way. These measures coinciding with those of Necker and the Breton club, took full effect, though it would have been out of the power of his creatures to induce him to act for himself. On the 21st he went down among the crowd who were assembled in the Palais Royal, but he had only as much resolution as served him to utter these words:—"There is but one way, which is, to take arms;" and immediately retired to his own apartments. The same day, however, his bust was carried about in triumph with Necker's. On the 13th new libels against the queen were distributed, and to profit by the events of July the 14th, it was resolved in his council, that he should offer Louis the XVIth his mediation with the people, on condition the king would grant him the

place of lieutenant-general of the kingdom; but this overture he had never sufficient resolution to make. The invasion of Versailles took place soon after, and though all the depositions taken at the Châtelet relative to the 5th and 6th of October agree in pointing out the duke of Orleans as the chief instigator of the riot, ever faithful to his character, he had not strength to complete his crime, and to direct the arms which would and could have saved him. It has often been disputed, whether he was himself at Versailles in the night between the 5th and 6th of October: his partisans denied it; yet it is difficult to doubt the testimony of a man like M. Malouet, who in his deposition at the Châtelet, asserted that he had seen, and even spoken to him there. This dreadful night not having answered his wishes, he gave a yet more convincing proof of the weakness of his soul, in the manner of his yielding to the threats of Lafayette, who, though almost as timid as himself, ventured to menace him with the tribunals if he did not immediately leave France. Mirabeau in vain resorted to promises, and even threats, to detain him; always fancying himself pursued by his pale accuser, he thought himself supremely happy under the pretence of a mission to the king of England, to interpose the sea between himself and a throne, which he a few days before hoped to invade; upon which Mirabeau uttered a phrase which forcibly describes him, and of which decency alone forbids the repetition. However, at the end of eight months, he got the better of his apprehensions, and ventured, in spite of fresh orders from Lafayette, to return to Paris, where he was received with transport by the Jacobins, and hastening to the assembly, he took an oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the sovereign. On the 3d of September Chabroud appeared in the tribune, to clear the duke of Orleans from the accusations brought against him respecting the affair of Versailles, and covered himself with shame in the eyes of all parties. Biron was so shameless as to share in this task, and

Ferriere defended his patron in a bad work, which Malouet, in a pamphlet of two pages, devoted to eternal infamy. On the 18th of February, 1790, he sent his civic oath from London to the assembly, and renewed it on the 11th of July following in the tribune, after his return; at which period he published an account of his conduct in the revolution. When Louis fled, in June, 1791, he declared in a public letter, that if the regency were offered him, he should decline it. Nevertheless, most of the factious persons, some of whom were weary of serving so pusillanimous a chief, and others who were no longer in want of his support, began to abandon him, and the young Barnave, full of talent and daring, struck the most violent blows at his faction, by uniting for other schemes many members of the left side, who in their former disunited state had often unintentionally seconded Philip's views. In the month of August, 1791, he declared against depriving the members of the royal family of the rights inherent in active citizens, protesting that if the motion was carried he was determined to renounce the privileges of a member of the reigning family, and claim those only of a French citizen; but he was then reminded, that neither for his children nor his creditors could he put this renunciation in effect. The legislature was hardly assembled, when he sent Voidel and Petion to London, to prepare for another monopoly of corn, but this plan having failed, he made a speculation in sugars, which again occasioned several tumults. At this period M. Thevenard, before he resigned the administration of the marine, caused the duke to be appointed admiral of France, in order to secure to Louis more popularity with the new assembly, a nomination which, with the circumstances attending it, had perhaps a very great influence over the fate of the royal family, and of the duke himself, who went to Bertrand de Moleville, the successor of M. Thevenard, expressed all his gratitude to him, and his hopes that the new appointment would enable him to prove to the king

how much he had been misrepresented. The astonishment which this language excited in the minister, brought on explanations and confidential communications which must have surprised him still more, for M. Bertrand himself states, that the duke assured him his name had been made a cover for a thousand atrocities, of which he had not the least knowledge, and of which he had been supposed guilty, because he had thought fit to avoid the disgrace of justifying himself. The minister, hoping no doubt to profit by these right sentiments, then advised him to make overtures of reconciliation to the king; which the prince seemed much to desire, but to hesitate for fear of a refusal.—M. Bertrand undertook to apply to Louis the XVIth, who consented to this healing of differences, and granted the new admiral a long audience; afterwards informing his ministers that he was well pleased with the prince, whom he believed to be *really* reformed, and disposed to repair his errors, and the mischief he had done, "in which," added the king, "he has not perhaps had so great a share as we supposed." Things being, though unknown to the courtiers, in this state, the duke, a few days after, on a Sunday in January, 1792, appeared at the king's levee, to pay his respects: the royalists, who were usually at the palace in great numbers on those days, loaded him with the most humiliating insults, and seemed to have formed a determination to crush him beneath the weight of contempt; they jostled, they pushed, they elbowed him; they trod on his feet, they drove him to the door, when he went down to the queen's apartment, where the table was spread; they cried out on seeing him, "Look to the dishes," as if he had meant to poison them; and lastly, on descending the staircase, they spit on his head and his clothes. A scene so humiliating, and outrages so violent, to which he would never be persuaded that the king and queen were not privy, kindled in his heart the most violent rage, and most irreconcileable enmity; when he went out his whole face glowed with a desire of ven-

geance, and thenceforward he united himself yet more strictly with the revolutionary party. He even wished to serve in Luckner's army, but the court fearing, no doubt, that he might acquire influence over the troops, refused to consent. Of this he complained to the assembly, and it is believed that his partisans made violent efforts in his favour on the 20th of June and 10th of August, 1792, as they had before done in June, 1791, in the Champ de Mars. Prudhomme even asserts, that the prince joined with the other demagogues in the formation of the municipality, called that of August the 10th; but he must then have perceived, that instead of governing the factions, he was himself carried away by an impulse wholly foreign to his schemes. Yet had he still influence sufficient to get himself deputed in September to the convention, but at that moment the remainder of his false friends finally abandoned him, and his accomplices themselves declared against him, hoping to play that part in a republic they had been originally desirous of assigning to him. Fauchet, Manuel, and Merlin de Thionville in particular, proved themselves his foes, and every body successively deserting his cause, the republic, as Robespierre afterwards said, slipped in by stealth among the various factions. It seems that the ministerial faction which belonged to the Gironde, remained longest faithful to him. In December he printed a Profession of Faith, in which he recapitulated all the services he had rendered the republic, and formally renounced his rights to the throne, for the sake of retaining those of a citizen, adding, that his sons were ready to sign this glorious renunciation with their blood. On the 15th of September, 1792, the commune of Paris authorized him to assume the name of Egalité (Equality) for himself and his descendants, and deputed him to the national convention, conjointly with Marat, the two Robespierres, Danton, Collot d'Herbois, Camillus Desmoulins, Manuel, Freron, Legendre. He soon, however, became an object of denunciation to the Gironde, for

the members of that faction believing, or feigning to believe, that the deputation and municipality of Paris were desirous of placing Orleans on the throne, insisted on the expulsion of Philip, and indeed of all the Bourbons, whenever a proposal was made of bringing Louis to trial. When this event at last took place, he voted for the death of his cousin with a degree of coolness which irritated the majority of the Jacobins themselves, and excited murmurs throughout the whole assembly; besides which, he gave a great entertainment, at which he assembled the Maratists, with such deputies as were supposed to be wavering, a great number of whom he succeeded in terrifying, or gaining over. It is said that Pelletier de St. Fargeau alone secured to him twenty-five votes, which before this meeting he had intended should be given in the king's favour. On the fatal day, Egalité came to the Place de Louis XV. and was present during the execution in an open carriage; as soon as the body was removed he returned to the Palais Royal, and went in a carriage drawn by six horses, to revel at Raincy with his accomplices. It was then said that the prince of Wales having been informed of his conduct on this occasion, tore his portrait, which he had left him. Some time afterwards his unhappy wife was parted from him, and the duc de Penthièvre dying on the 4th of March, he hastened to Vernon, to seize all he could of the rich inheritance; on the 9th, Danton, Robespierre, Marat, and some others, went to him and took from him a part of what he had got under pretence of a popular insurrection in his favour; but the insurrection never took place, and they pleaded the next day, in their excuse, that his courage failed at the decisive moment for going to the town-hall, nay, that he had even fainted. This was the last effort they seemed willing to make in his favour, and towards the end of April Robespierre had him erased from the list of Jacobins, though Egalité had sworn to the convention, on the 4th of the same month, that if his son, who had just fled with Du-

mouriez, was guilty, the image of Brutus, which was before his eyes, would remind him of his duty. At last a warrant was issued for his arrest, and in vain did he address the convention with all the native meanness of his depraved soul, in vain did he implore his former accomplices—his destruction was resolved on; all parties imputed to each other a connection with him as a crime, and with the other members of his family; he was soon removed to the prisons of Marseilles, where he so abandoned himself to low and gross debauchery, that the prince de Conti determined on writing to the convention, to request a separation from him, affirming, "that he should prefer death to the torment of living with such a man;" but his petition was rejected. The criminal tribunal of the Bouches du Rhône was gained over by such of his agents as were still at liberty to declare him innocent; but the committee of public safety forbade his enlargement, and after six months captivity he was sent to take his trial at Paris. On being summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, he replied with some degree of calmness and presence of mind, and when sentence of death was pronounced on him, he received it with more courage than was expected: he died with resolution, and did not change colour till he approached the scaffold. He conversed a long time with a confessor immediately before his execution, which took place on the 6th of November, 1793, when he was 46 years of age. He shrugged his shoulders on hearing the people hiss and curse him as he was led to death, and cried out, "They used to applaud me." His body was thrown into the cemetery of the Madelaine, with those of the other victims.—Such was the end of this prince, who was still more base than wicked. His name was long to be met with in all the revolutionary proscriptions, for Mirabeau, Danton, Dumouriez, Tallien, Barras, and many others, were frequently accused of being his disciples. It has been often doubted whether Dumouriez ever really belonged to the Orleanist party, yet in spite of

his vehement assertions to the contrary, the fact appears unquestionable; not that he participated in the views and projects of that party, for in truth he never himself had any fixed views or projects, but he certainly long kept up a correspondence with the Orleanists, either from a wish to make use of their influence as a means of rising, or from a view to secure their good will in case they should triumph.

ORMESSON (A. L. LEFEVRE D') president of the parliament of Paris, was for some time director of St. Cyr, which gave him an opportunity of labouring under the immediate inspection of Louis the XVIth, whose esteem he acquired. After the retreat of M. de Fleury, in 1783, M. de Vergennes mentioned Lefevre d'Amecourt, Colonne, and Foulon, to succeed him as comptroller-general, but the king fixed on M. d'Ormesson, saying, "They cannot pretend that the cabal obtained his nomination." The new minister was then in the enjoyment of a considerable fortune and general regard, and his mother wished him to decline accepting a place, which in the then critical posture of affairs, became a burthen; but he replied to all, "It is the king's pleasure." He at first intended to decline the emoluments of his office, and accepted them only when it was pointed out to him that his disinterestedness might be taken for pride, and hurt the interests of his successors. The city of Paris delegated him to the states-general in 1789, where he appeared attached to order, and a foe to innovation, and soon signed the protest of September the 15th, 1791. In 1793 he was arrested and brought before the revolutionary committee, which condemned him to death on the 20th of April, 1794, as a conspirator. D'Ormesson was then 42 years of age; he was short-sighted, had a pleasing countenance, a sound judgment, and a capacious memory; beside which he was well versed in the law, and brought forward precedents with great felicity. His family deduced its origin from St. François de Paule, founder of

the Minim order of monks, for which reason the liveries were always brown.

OTTO (L. G.) a French minister, born at Strasburg in 1753, was mentioned by the university of that city to the former government as a capital man for the diplomatic line. He early entered that career, and from 1777 to 1778 was secretary of the legation to Bavaria. He then filled the same office in the French legation to the congress of the United States in America, and was afterwards intrusted with the affairs of France in the same country till 1792, when he returned to France, and in February, 1793, was appointed head of the first political division in the administration of foreign affairs, a place which he held till December, 1795. After having been secretary of the embassy to Berlin, and afterwards chargé d'affaires for a short interval, when Sieyes was appointed a director, he succeeded Niou at the court of London, whither he was sent in January, 1800, to negociate an exchange of prisoners, and where he received orders to open negociations for peace between France and the British government. He was now appointed French minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James's, in which important station he displayed all the talents of a consummate master in the science of diplomacy, signed the preliminaries of peace which were so impatiently expected, merited the esteem of both nations, and arrived at Calais in December, 1801. Lord Hawkesbury had offered him a frigate for his conveyance to France, and the Lord Mayor proposed to accompany him out of London, but he declined both those honours. Some time after he went to the electoral court of Bavaria, in quality of minister plenipotentiary, where he was at the time when hostilities with Austria were renewed, and the address he displayed on this important occasion obtained him an appointment to a seat in the council of state, November the 16th, 1805. M. Otto is likewise commander of the legion of honour.

PACHE (JEAN NIC.) war minister, and afterwards mayor of Paris, son of the marshal de Castries' Swiss porter, received a liberal education, and then retired to his native country, in order, as he said, to inhabit a land of freedom. At the time of the revolution he returned to Paris for the education of his children, and eagerly embraced the new ideas. An air of modesty and disinterestedness, and a sort of disregard of self, which seemed to exclude all ambition, gave him some weight with the revolutionary party. When the tumults first began, he returned to M. de Castries the bond for an annuity granted him by that minister, as a reward for his father's services, a proceeding which some ascribed to the fear of being deemed an adherent to a proscribed man, and which others represented as a sublime and patriotic action. He connected himself with Brissot, and first began to work under the ministers with a view of becoming one himself. Always refusing the emoluments of his place, he acquired so great a reputation for disinterestedness, that he was afterwards called nothing but the worthy Pache, or the *papa*. After having thus laboured as a friend, as a zealous citizen under Roland, in the administration of domestic affairs, and under Servan, in the war department, he was, on the 3d of October, 1792, appointed to succeed the latter. He drew around him most violent partisans of the revolution, such as Vincent, Hassenfratz, Sijus, Bouchotte, &c. which, with other reasons, soon brought on him furious denunciations. The generals and the contractors seemed to join in complaints against him, a cry was raised of waste and peculation, it was asserted that the troops and the magazines were destitute of every thing. Mercier too reports, that "Pache was more fatal to France than a hostile army," but one of his most inveterate foes was Dumouriez. It is certain that Pache having chosen his coadjutors from a number of persons new to office, who were anxious to shine in the tribune of the Jacobin society, rather than to fulfil their duty, frequently gave cause of

complaint. The Roland party soon joined the other censors of his ministry; but Marat represented the attacks made on him as a part of the plans intended to save Louis the XVIth. Nevertheless, on the 3d of January, 1793, the convention appointed a committee to examine into the imputations laid to him, and on the 2d of February determined to remove him, in consequence of Barère's saying, that though he believed Pache's intentions to be good, he wanted that chief nerve of public authority, confidence. However, a deputation of the defenders of the republic, who had joined the Jacobins of Paris in a body, came to the bar of the convention to desire that the minister Pache should be declared to retain the public confidence. This desire, which was supported by the Montagne, and opposed by the Gironde, excited the extremest agitation, and the assembly passed to the order of the day on the whole business. On the 15th of February nearly twelve out of the fifteen thousand voters gave their suffrages for his being mayor of Paris, and on the 19th of March Garat, minister of justice, passed an eulogium on his civism, when he gave an account of the state of the metropolis, attributing the tumults of the city to the divisions which distracted the convention itself. On the 28th following Pache appeared at the bar, in the name of the 48 sections, whither he came to call the attention of the assembly to the ambition and incivism of several generals, on the want of energy in the executive council, and to ask the members whether they thought themselves capable of saving the country. On the 15th of April he appeared there again, at the head of a deputation of the sections, to require the expulsion of Brissot, and other deputies of the Gironde party. On the 21st of May he came to deny the charges brought against the commissioners of the sections united to the bishopric where the events of May the 31st were secretly preparing. At last the section of Fraternity denounced him as an abettor of the plots formed against the convention; but Cambon, in the

name of the committèe of public safety, justified him, as having vehemently opposed the projected attack on national representation. The next day, the 26th, Pache protested that he had never been at all uneasy for the safety of the convention. On the 27th he denied the conspiracies which had been denounced in the tribune, and said, that "if a few deputies would lay aside their inveteracy, the convention could in no city be more secure." He came the same day to declare, "that what the twelve commissioners had averred was not true, namely, that there would soon be an insurrection in Paris," adding, "that the arbitrary acts of these commissioners alone caused the disturbances," and was once justified by Garat, then minister for domestic affairs. However, on the 30th of May, he informed the commune, that the citizens who had joined the bishopric had declared themselves in a state of insurrection, and intended to fasten the barriers, and the next day gave an account of it to the convention, which shews that he had a great share in that day's revolution. After the victory of the Montagne, the committee of public safety charged him to separate the son of Louis the XVIth from his mother, and to seize Arthur Dillon and others, who were accused of a conspiracy. In the course of August several sections resolved that he had deserved well of the commune, but just then the friends of the revolution were split into various factions. Pache, from his place, was greatly connected with the Cordelier party, which domineered in the commune, and being attacked in the committee of general security by Chabot, he was justified by Robespierre. At the time of Hebert's conspiracy, he came to the bar of the assembly to defend the council of the commune, which was accused of having too long delayed to make known the accomplices of the plot; he was then himself accused, if not of having participated in it, at least of having inspired the conspirators with so much confidence, that they hoped to make him their principal judge. These reports served Robespierre as a pre-

tence for removing him from the municipality, as the last obstacle which opposed his power there, and not daring to sacrifice him completely, he was contented, in the course of May, 1794, to have him arrested for a short time, by order of the committee of public safety, and to set up Fleuriot in his stead. After the 27th of July, 1794, Cambon asserted, that there was a register, proving that "Pache, Robespierre, and Danton, had had an interview at Charenton, with a view of preparing for the seizure of those 22 deputies of the Gironde, who were afterwards sacrificed," a declaration which Pache, in a hand-bill, declared to be false. On the 9th of December the convention ordered that he should be brought to trial: the tumults of the Jacobins, which took place in 1795, revived the various accusations brought against him; he was represented as a secret participator in the riots, and a new decree ordained that he and several others should be brought before the tribunal of Eure and Loire, by which he was acquitted. It was then proposed to transport him, but the amnesty with which the convention closed its labours secured him from all persecution, and retiring to Thieu-le-Moutier, he lived there in tranquil security, till the contest between the directory and the Jacobin faction exposed him to new dangers. A boatman was then brought forward, who pretended he had a secret for supplying Paris with provisions in 1794, but Pache, who was then mayor, had refused to profit by this scheme, and had imprisoned him. Hereupon the directory resolved to prosecute Pache for having been guilty of arbitrary acts. An attempt was afterwards made to implicate him in the conspiracy of Babeuf and Drouet, and the official journal declared that Pache was at Paris, and secretly fomenting the revolt, from which he justified himself by three statements, published in April and May, 1797, since which time Pache has continued to live in retirement and obscurity. Madame Roland, who knew him well, and greatly contributed to his elevation, de-

scribes him as a hypocrite, and imputes to him acts of the blackest ingratitude. She represents him as coming every morning at seven o'clock into her husband's cabinet, with a bit of bread in his pocket: she adds that he had no style, "one could not," says she, "give him a letter to write, it would have been dry and flat."

PAOLI (P.) was born at Genoa, and in 1755 was sent by his father to the Corsicans, who recognised him as commissioner-general of the whole island, though he was but twenty-nine. He did not assume the title of king as Theodore de Neuhoff had done, but he was virtually a sovereign in many respects, by putting himself at the head of a democratic government. He established a regular administration among an undisciplined people, he formed regular troops, and instituted an university to soften the manners by the culture of science and elegant literature. Murders had hitherto been committed with impunity, but he found the means of putting a stop to them, and while he enforced obedience, succeeded in obtaining affection. He enabled the Corsicans to make head against the money of the Genoese and the arms of the French; but when, in 1769, the latter completed the conquest of the island, he went to London, where he was regarded as the legislator and defender of his country, but the tumults which had arisen in France opening a new career to his impassioned soul, he, in 1789, congratulated the national assembly, which had ranked Corsica among the French provinces, and in 1790 returned to his native country, where he had still great influence. He had not much difficulty in obtaining the favour of the revolutionists, by seeming to embrace their opinions; and in February, being appointed commandant of Bastia, he went to France, was, in the course of April, presented by Lafayette to Louis XVI. appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and took the civic oath. His presence excited a species of enthusiasm, even in Paris, and he was

greeted with marks of popular favour. On his return to Corsica he was elected commander of the national guard, and president of the department, places which, in 1791 and 1792, he continued to hold, and to follow, in appearance at least, the principles of the revolution; but in 1793 it was discovered that republican zeal was but a cloak he wore to return with greater facility to his former projects, and the convention, after having in vain summoned him to its bar, declared him a traitor to France for having endeavoured, under the protection of the English, to make himself sovereign of Corsica, and for having counteracted an expedition against Sardinia. He now (in May) entirely laid aside all dissimulation, and having convoked a consulta, he was appointed president and generalissimo of the Corsicans, till which time he had been intimate with the Bonaparte family, who pursued another line of conduct. To encourage the insurrection of his countrymen, he promised them the support of Great Britain, with which he had actually begun to negociate, and in February, 1794, favoured the descent of the English troops on the island. For some time the English behaved with great deference to Paoli, who had contributed more than the British forces to the expulsion of the French army, and his bust was even placed in the hall of the parliament established at Bastia: but this ambitious and restless man soon shewed himself dissatisfied with the small share of authority left him, and from that time a coldness took place between him and the viceroy Elliot, which afterwards increased to enmity. Paoli then preferred an entire renunciation of government and withdrew to England, not, however, before he had published a letter, in which he exhorted his countrymen to banish all dissensions and continue submissive to his Britannic majesty. He died some time after in London.

PARIS, a gendarme, and afterwards one of the comte d'Artois' body guard, was one of Louis the XVIth's constitutional guard. When he was in-

formed that sentence of death had been passed on the king, his reason wandered, and he resolved to assassinate one of those who had voted for it. On the 20th of January, having entered the shop of Fevrier, the cook in the Palais Royal, he by chance heard Lepelletier de St. Fargeau named, upon which he approached him and asked whether he were Lepelletier, member of the convention. On his replying in the affirmative, Paris continued, "and you gave your vote for death." "My conscience," began Lepelletier, but no more could he utter, for the enthusiast drawing his sabre pierced his breast, and went out in spite of the efforts made by the cook, who alone attempted to detain him. He now instantly quitted Paris, and took the road towards Normandy, but in a few days was stopped at Forges les Eaux on the denunciation of a seller of rabbit skins, named Auguste, who thought he had a suspicious look. On two gendarmes preparing to seize him in his bed, he blew out his brains; but the national convention fearing lest this might be a trick of Paris to escape, sent Legendre and Tallien to ascertain the fact. At their return they confirmed the report sent by the commune of Forges les Eaux, for they had found on him the certificate of his baptism, his commission as one of the king's guard, and a billet containing these words: "I had no participator in the glorious action I performed, of destroying the infamous St. Fargeau. Had I not happened to meet with him, I should have purged the earth of that monster, that parricide Orleans.

"Sur ce brevet d' honneur, je l'ecris sans effroi,
"Je l'ecris à l'instant où je quitte la vie:
"Français, si j'ai frappé l'assassin de mon roi,
"C' étoit pour m' arracher à votre ignominie."

The convention had offered 10,000 livres to any one who should cause him to be seized, but as he could not be taken alive, his denunciator had no more than 1200 livres.

PASTORET (EMM. CL. JOS. PIERRE) born at

Marseille, in 1756; was an advocate before the revolution, counsellor to the court of aids at Paris, member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres, historiographer of France, &c. &c. In September, 1790, Louis XVI. appointed him to supersede M. de St. Priest as minister of the interior, but he remained not long in office, and on the 30th of January, 1791, was elected president of the department of Paris, on the 14th of February, attorney-syndic of the same department; on the 3d of September deputy from Paris to the legislature; and on the 3d of October, president of that assembly. When Mirabeau died, he appeared at the bar of the national assembly as president of the department, to demand that the church of St. Genevieve should be appropriated to the reception of the ashes of those great men whom the assembly should deem worthy of the honour. In 1791 he presided likewise in the electoral assembly of Paris, and commanded the arrestation of the police officer, Damien, who brought an order for seizing Danton, then elector. The conduct of Pastoret on this occasion was disapproved by the national assembly. When the first meeting of the legislature took place he made his farewel speech to the constituent assembly, in which he extolled his predecessors, congratulated them on having bestowed liberty on France, and declaimed against tyrant kings. On the 25th of October he made a forcible speech against emigration, and proposed the adoption of preventive measures, to extend however to those Frenchmen alone who in the time of danger had quitted the public functions intrusted to them. On the 31st of December he caused the custom of offering compliments and congratulations on the new year to be abolished, and the same day supported the motion for comprising in the act of amnesty passed for revolutionary crimes, the 40 soldiers of Chateau Vieux, who were condemned to the gallies for the affair of Nancy. On the 25th of February, 1792, he for philosophic reasons urged the annihilation of the university-tribunal: on the 9th of

February he proposed the gradual emancipation of the negroes from slavery; on the 20th of April he eagerly seconded the proposal of declaring war on Austria; on the 16th of June a decree passed by his means for building a square and erecting a column surmounted by the statue of liberty, on the site of the Bastile; on the 19th he presented a very philosophical paper on the necessity of rendering the acts concerning births, marriages, and deaths, independent of religion; on the 21st he vehemently rejected Couthon's proposal of putting the decrees in force without the royal sanction; and on the 30th he made a speech to urge the assembly to union, to prove that slavery would be the consequence of dissensions, and to prevail on it to cause the authors of the attack attempted on the king on the 20th of June to be punished. On the 3d of July he strenuously opposed Torné, who voted that the assembly should assume the executive power, and he even desired that the orator should be severely punished for having dared to make an unconstitutional proposal, which issued, he said, from the press of Coblentz, in order to throw France into a state of anarchy. On the 28th he with new vigour opposed the invasion of judiciary power which was granted to the municipalities, and drew a picture of the many abuses which must necessarily ensue from this species of despotism. He was appointed one of the members of the extraordinary committee charged to inquire into the conduct of Lafayette, and observed, that seven out of the fifteen had been averse to the decree of accusation proposed by the reporter. Having survived the reign of terror, he was in 1795 delegated from Var to the council of 500, where he became one of the firmest defenders of the Clichien party. He took a part in the debate concerning J. Aimé, and inveighed against the distinction of old and new deputies, crying out, "We are all the children of the constitution, and we ought to devote to execration him who is capable of regretting a master and tyranny." He then voted that

J. J. Aimé should be tried according to the constitutional forms. On the 11th of February he solicited the honours of the Pantheon for Montesquieu; on the 13th of March he made a very eloquent speech on the liberty of the press; on the 1st of May preceding he had made a very impressive speech in behalf of the exiled clergy, who were still, he said, punished on account of a religious constitution, which no longer existed; and he displayed equal sensibility and equal talent on the 11th of August, when he harangued on the regulation of prisons, eight days after which he was chosen president. In the course of September, October, and November, he more than once spoke on the liberty of the press, which on the approach of the elections the directory wanted to check and manage in its own way, and weighing the advantages of, and objections to, this liberty, together with the schemes of the leaders, he took a very judicious view of the subject. The speech he delivered on the 11th of September, in behalf of the fugitive priests, is one of the most eloquent he ever made in the tribune. From that time he took a very active part in the contests which took place between the majority of the councils and of the directory, which latter he, on the 15th of February, 1797, vehemently attacked for having charged a military council to investigate the conduct of Lavilleheurnois, Brottier, &c. who were accused of a conspiracy, shewing the dangers which threatened all from such a proceeding. On the 13th, after making a striking sketch of the atrocities committed in France, he reminded his hearers that the penal code had however foreseen and classed all these crimes, and that the executive power alone was to blame if it did not cause the punishments specified in the laws to be inflicted. On the 15th of March he again reproached the directors with their message on the subject of the members of the electoral assemblies taking the civic oath, and saw in this demand the violation of constitutional principles. The government-party received his remarks with mur-

murs, yet did he on the 28th of May bring forward a motion against revolutionary laws, and endeavour to provide against the return of terror by an energetic picture of the crimes to which it had given birth. On the 28th of June he spoke in behalf of the fugitives of Toulon; and about the same period he inveighed against the agents of the directory in the colonies, proposing to deprive it of the nomination of officers, and censuring its policy with regard to the United States. On the 18th July he protested against the approach of the troops which the directory was summoning to Paris, and spoke in a calm but forcible manner on the dismissal of such ministers as possessed the esteem of the assembly. The next day he denounced an article in the Official Journal of the Directory, which had ventured on a sally injurious to the legislative body: on the 22d he urged the prohibition of popular meetings, and unfolded before the eyes of the council a picture of the crimes with which they had stained the revolution. He was one of the first persons in the list of the proscribed drawn out on the 5th of September, 1797, but having escaped banishment to Cayenne, he went to Oleron, in 1798, and in 1799 was recalled by the consuls. In 1804 he was appointed professor of the laws of man and nations, in the college of France, beside which, he is likewise a member of the Institute and the legion of honour. Pastoret is the author of several works written with elegance and perspicuity; the principal are, "Zoroaster and Confucius compared, as founders of a religion, as legislators, and as moralists, 1786; Moses considered as a Legislator and as a Moralist, 1788; on the Penal Laws, 1789; Various Papers on the Government and Laws of the Assyrians and Babylonians; on the State of Magistracy and Royalty among the Hebrews; on the Provincial and National Assemblies of the Gauls; on the Form, Number, and Mode of collecting Taxes among the Gauls from Cæsar to Clovis; a Panegyric on Voltaire, published in 1779; a Poetical Discourse on the intimate Con-

nexion which should subsist among Magistracy, Philosophy, and Literature; a Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, in 1783; and a Dissertation which obtained the Prize from the Academy on this Question." What Influence had the Maritime Laws of the Rhodians on the Marine of the Greeks and the Romans, and to what Extent did the Marine Influence the Power of these two States? in 1784. He has likewise completed, but not published, a translation of Aristotle's Politics; and lastly, in 1801, he produced a Statement on the Respect due to Graves, and the indecorum of the present Mode of Interment.

PETION DE VILLENEUVE (J.) an advocate at Chartres, was deputed to the states-general by the tiers-état of the bailiwick in that city, and distinguished himself by a thorough zeal for the revolutionary party. Endowed with a pleasing address, and a disposition ever enterprising; though weak in danger, he became, in spite of the mediocrity of his talents, one of the prime movers in the revolution. On the 23d of June, 1789, he was one of those who, on leaving the royal presence, declared against the act of authority which the king had just attempted, and prevailed on the assembly to adhere to its original decrees. He afterwards blamed the protestations of the minority, and on the 31st of July proposed bringing to trial such men as were obnoxious to public suspicion. On the 18th of August he violently opposed a motion of Mirabeau, tending to defer the declaration of the rights of man according to the constitution, and accused him of drawing the assembly into contradictory opinions. On the 1st of September he declared for the suspensive *veto* to be granted to the king, and against the absolute sanction; on the 5th he spoke in favour of the permanence and unity of the legislative body; on the 30th he contested with the king the power of interpreting the laws; on the 5th of October he denounced the repasts of the body-guards, and seconded the designs

of the faction of Orleans, to which he was then entirely devoted; on the 8th he proposed giving to the king the title of "King of the French, by the Consent of the Nation," and suppressing the form of "by the grace of God."—"It is calumniating God," cried he; "was Charles the IXth, too, king by the grace of God?" On the 31st he attacked with considerable art and force, the speech of the archbishop of Aix in favour of the property of the clergy, and attempted to prove that riches only corrupted this order, while they injured its real utility. In October he was appointed a member of the first committee of general safety. In the course of 1790 he supported the revolutionary party with the same zeal. On the 12th of February he voted for the suppression of religious orders, and on the 25th for an equal division of the property of deceased nobles. He opposed justice being done in the name of the king, and was averse from leaving to this prince the right of making peace and war; he was afterwards one of the defenders of Marat against Malouet, and urged for the union of Avignon, though contrary to the opinion of Maury. He voted for the measure of assignats, and supported Mirabeau's projects concerning the finances. On the 4th of December the national assembly elected him their president. On the 17th of January, 1791, he pronounced a long discourse on the organization of juries. On the 21st of February he replied to Foucault, who was demanding measures for the re-establishment of public tranquillity: "The public tranquillity is troubled only by the constant revolt of the minority against the majority." He voted for a penal law against emigration, and protested that the royal family ought to be subjected to it in times of troubles. On the 27th he inveighed violently against an article proposed by the constitutional committee, importing that "every incitement to the people to disobey the laws, is a crime." He spoke with a kind of fury against this opinion, and at last remained almost alone in the hall, which often happened to him

when he took possession of the tribune. On the 11th of March he pleaded the cause of the people of colour, whom he also defended on other occasions, and on the 22d spoke in favour of the elective regency. On the 21st of May he supported Buzot's plan for the division of the legislative body into two equal parts, and removed the prejudice which had been occasioned by this resemblance to the English parliament. In June he was appointed president of the criminal tribunal of Paris; when the assembly was afterwards informed of Louis the XVIth's departure, he was one of the three commissioners appointed to go to Varennes for this prince, and he did not shew him the humane attentions which Barnave evinced to the unhappy monarch. When the members of the national assembly retired from the Jacobin club, Pétion remained, and did not afterwards betray either the confidence of the society, or that of the duke of Orleans. At the time of the debate concerning Louis the XVIth's escape, he attacked the pretended inviolability of that monarch, and demanded that he should be judged by a convention, named *ad hoc*. On the 28th of August he pronounced a discourse in favour of military insurrection, and declared that the officers alone were constantly guilty of all the troubles which happened in their corps, and on this occasion he was accused by Alexander Lameth of being, together with Robespierre, the cause of the soldiers' revolt. At the end of the session, he combated the faction called the Revisors of the Constitution, which he did not think sufficiently popular, and the dispositions of which concerning the liberty of the press, he particularly attacked. At the end of September the duke of Orleans sent him into England, whither, according to Mercier, he went with Madame de Genlis and Voidel, to prepare magazines for the corn which he intended to export from France, in order to cause another famine there. This speculation did not succeed; but on his return he obtained the situation of mayor, of which he took possession on the 18th of Novem-

ber. It is from this period that we may date his real influence, as well as the outrages with which he did not cease to overwhelm Louis XVI. sometimes by hand-bills, and sometimes by the insurrections, of which he was one of the principal directors. It was he who proposed the festival in honour of the soldiers of Chateau-Vieux, and who suggested the formation of a body composed of the French guards, and the men of the 14th of July. On the 20th of June especially, he directed the revolters in the most authoritative manner, and insulted the impotence of the king, as well in the assembly as at the château of the Tuileries. The next day Louis XVI. spoke to him with firmness, and even behaved to him with considerable severity. Pétion, to revenge himself, immediately published his conversation with the king, hoping thus to exasperate the people still more against him. However, the general council of the department of Paris had the courage to suspend him from his functions on the 6th of July, and the king confirmed this suspension; but Pétion immediately put into motion the sectionary assemblies, who demanded him with loud cries, (the populace were then seen to traverse the streets, repeating, "Pétion or death!"); and on the 12th he appeared himself at the bar, not to justify himself, he said, but to provoke severe justice. In a very long speech, he occupied himself less indeed in defending himself than in pouring forth against the court and the department a volley of abuse, which gained him the applauses of the *tribunes*, and the removal of the suspension pronounced against him. This dissension, however, rendered him more timid on the 10th of August, when he betrayed irresolution, and successively took contradictory measures, which appeared to some persons the effects of fear, and to most, the result of the reflections of a man who sought to shelter himself from all responsibility, if the crime did not succeed. But the events themselves, his own confessions, and those of his friends, have solved all the doubts that might have been en-

tertained concerning his intentions on that day. On the 3d of August he had formally demanded of the assembly, in the name of the commune, the deposition of the king; for several days he sounded the public mind by the reports which he made to the legislature on the state of the capital; on the 10th, to free himself from all responsibility, he took care to be confined at home by the insurgents under his orders, at the very time when his adherents were preparing to attack the castle, and when he had sent Mandat orders to defend it. What proves the reality of this prudent comedy, is that applause which the very men who kept him under arrest incessantly bestowed on him. As soon as he chose it, he was set at liberty to go to the assembly and flatter the people, take charge of the management of the meetings, and of the functions of the committee of inspection, and afterwards to conduct the royal family to the Temple. In a letter, which he published in the journals on the 10th of November, 1790, he says himself that he had contributed not a little to bring on the events of the 10th of August. Prudhomme, after having reported his petition of the 3d, and named all the factions which concurred on the 10th of August, adds, "Pétion was not more quiet; each of these leaders had his own species of ambition:" and Mercier, his friend, says expressly, that "he visited the posts of the castle, to secure the success of the attack; but his life was then considered so precious, that a decree summoned him in order to snatch him from the dangers that he might have encountered, and the following inscription was placed on a gate of the Tuileries:—"Here the mayor of Paris would have been assassinated, if a decree had not saved his life." He adds, that at the opening of the convention, certain members wanted to make Pétion a dictator or a sovereign; and he reminds us, in support of this opinion, that he was president of the assembly when Manuel proposed lodging the president at the Tuileries, surrounding him with a formidable guard, &c. Lafayette was so per-

suaded that the plan of the conspirators was to bestow the supreme power on Pétion, that in the proclamation by which he endeavoured to determine his army on resistance, he said, "Choose between the constitution and Pétion for a king." Mercier asserts, that Pétion was not privy to the massacres of September; but in this he differs from Prudhomme, who declares that the mayor, the ministers, &c. were agreed. It is, however, certain that he disapproved them; but he did not take any effectual step to prevent them, as his office obliged him to do. In the speech which he made to the assembly, he confessed that, having appeared twice at La Force, he had twice put a stop to the massacres there, but that they had been afterwards completed; and on the 6th he went to the assembly to beg the representatives to cast a veil over these events, and to assure them that he had not been informed of them till it was too late to remedy them. The president, Hérault Séchelles, answered him, that the assembly was contented with opposing to unhappy events a worthy man like him, and that it trusted to his wisdom. Being then appointed deputy of Eure et Loire to the convention, he was the first president of that assembly, which, at its first meeting, on the 21st of September, 1792, decreed the abolition of royalty, and on the 11th of October he entered into the constitutional committee. From that time till the death of Louis XVI. he ascended the tribune almost every day, to urge that monarch's execution; and at this period he also busied himself in the interests of the duke of Orleans, to whose party he appeared very constantly attached. In November, however, a hatred, which was in the end fatal to him, began to break out between him and Robespierre, though till that time (especially at the constituent assembly) they had been called the two fingers of the hand: on the 10th he even brought out a speech and a letter, which will be valuable monuments for history, on account of the information which they contain concern-

ing the year 1792, and in particular concerning Robespierre, Marat, Brissot, and himself. In his discourse he developed the rivalship of the council-general of the commune of Paris with the assembly, and the causes which brought on the massacres committed after the 10th of August. In it he said of Robespierre, that he did not believe that he aspired to the dictatorship, and accused Marat alone of that ferocious folly. In his discourse, and his letter, he also conjured all parties to forget their hatred and their prejudices, and to unite for the public interest. In January, 1793, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. with an appeal to the people; and on the 25th of March he was appointed a member of the first committee of public safety and of general defence. The meetings of the 10th of April and the following days were devoted almost entirely to the contests of Pétion and Robespierre, who, finding the theatre of the revolution too confined for them, swore to one another, in presence of their colleagues, that they would be mortal foes; but at last Robespierre, Danton, and the commune, were victorious. From the declarations of general Miaczinski, who had asserted that Pétion was concerned in the projects of Dumouriez, occasion was taken to form a committee, charged with examining into his conduct; on the 2d of June a decree of accusation was passed against Pétion, and on the 28th of July he was outlawed, because he had succeeded in escaping from his own house, where he was guarded by a gendarme; but in 1794 he was found with Buzot, dead of hunger, or assassinated, and half devoured by beasts, in a field in the department of Gironde, near St. Emilion, where he had arrived with his companions in misfortune, after having long wandered in Bretagne and on the borders of Gironde. Such was the end of a man who had been one of the idols of the people of Paris. Mercier says, that he had an air of haughtiness, a fine face, and an affable look; and while he owns that to these he added something formal, deceitful, and cautious, which ex-

cited suspicion, he does justice to his address; but he exaggerates his talents, and especially his oratorical powers. As to madame Roland, who is so lavish of praise to all the persons of her party, she has loaded Pétion with it; she describes him as a worthy, good, upright, sincere, virtuous, and obliging man; but she acknowledges that he is a cold orator, and mean in his style as a writer. Bertrand de Moleville, in his History of the Revolution, describes him as a deceitful, wicked, and dangerous man. He owns, however, that having consented to dine with him at the house of Cahier Greville, he took him at first for a worthy, and even rather weak man. It is under the latter point of view, too, that he is described in a little work, in which madame de Genlis has given a summary of her conduct during the revolution. She confesses in it that she had a real esteem for Pétion till the death of the king; and says that, having resolved to visit England with mademoiselle d'Orleans, and fearing that this voyage (undertaken in October, 1791,) would occupy the public attention disagreeably, she consulted Pétion, who, then at the height of popularity, offered to conduct her to London. It was then, if we may still believe the same author, that Pétion, who, during his absence, was going to be elected mayor, declared to her, that if he filled that office, he would consent to be looked upon as the most contemptible of all men. After having parted in London, madame de Genlis adds, that at the time of the king's trial, she wrote him a long letter against that crime, and that all that Pétion durst do, was to insert it in the journal, entitled The French Patriot, under the title of Reflections of a Friend to Liberty. In 1793 were published the Works of Pétion: they contain political treatises, written before the revolution, his speeches as a deputy, and his accounts given as mayor.

PEYSSARD (J. P. C.) one of the king of France's body-guards, knight of St. Louis, deputy of Dordogne to the national convention, voted for the death of Louis

XVI. It was he who accused the king of having poisoned François Gamain, a locksmith, and he asserted that Louis had shewn in his childhood that perversity which distinguishes the despot, and that he had begun on animals that brutality which had reddened the pages of the revolution with bloodshed by his murderous hands. After the 31st of May he was sent to the army of the North, and denounced general Houchard and his staff. In July, 1794, he was appointed commissioner to the school of Mars, and charged to clear it. Strongly attached to the party of the Montagne, he employed himself constantly, after the fall of Robespierre, in supporting the revolutionary system; and having shewn himself one of the chiefs of the revolt which broke out on the 1st Prairial, year 3, (20th of May, 1795,) and cost the representative Ferrand his life, a decree of arrest was passed against him the same day, one of accusation the following day, and on the 18th of June he was condemned to be transported. During the meeting of the 1st Prairial, he had demanded the overthrow of all the authorities created after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794). Being taken before the military committee of Paris, he was condemned to transportation, and afterwards included in the amnesty of the 4th Brumaire. He became one of the governors of Dordogne after the 18th Fructidor, year 4, (4th of September, 1797,) but the directory removed him on the approach of the elections of 1798; this did not, however, prevent his being named an elector.

PHILIPPEAUX (PIERRE) born at Férières, a lawyer, deputy of Sarthe to the national convention, voted there for the death of Louis XVI. after having warmly urged the trial and judgment of that prince, especially on the 4th and 25th of December, 1792, days when he proposed condemning him on the spot, and supported the motion of Bourdon de l'Oise, who required that the soldiers wounded on the 10th of August should be present at the trial, in order to offer to the deputies convincing proofs of the treachery of

Louis XVI. During the remainder of that year, and a part of 1793, he shewed himself one of the most extravagant Jacobins, and was the only person besides Duhem, who ventured on the 10th of March to support the scheme presented by Robert Lindet for the formation of a revolutionary tribunal without juries, a scheme which Barère himself treated as monstrous; it was he too, who, on the 6th of April, demanded that the promise made by the convention, of the sum of 300,000 livres to any person who should deliver up Dumouriez should be extended to foreigners, and that even if any emigrant chose to fulfil this task, permission should be granted him to return with his family to France, and to all his property. Having been afterwards sent into the Vendée to re-organize the administration of Nantes, which was accused of federalism, and having every where shewn himself the partisan of the 31st of May, 1793, he suddenly found himself engaged in a contention with some of the representatives sent into the same country. He joined the generals who commanded about Nantes, and with them formed a system of war and conduct quite different from that prescribed by the deputies and generals assembled at Saumur, and ironically called by him the *court of Saumur*. Philippeaux at first succeeded in procuring the adoption of his plan by the committee of public safety; but the event having disappointed his expectation, he saw himself exposed to the reproaches of the opposite party, to whom he, in his turn, imputed the crime of having raised up obstacles to overturn his plans. The party of Saumur having consequently regained the direction of this war, the recal of Philippeaux followed; and he, exasperated by all these circumstances, soon denounced in the tribune, and also in a long pamphlet, the generals who commanded after him, as perpetuating the war by their cruelties, and afterwards the committee of public safety itself, as an accomplice in all these measures. A character so bold could not fail to displease the leaders of the commit-

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tee; they accordingly began by giving him up to the attacks of the popular societies, who excluded him from amongst them, and declared him a traitor, a moderatist, &c. At last he was arrested as a conspirator, on the 30th of March, and on the 5th of April the revolutionary tribunal condemned him to death, for having attacked the government in his writings, calumniated Marat, and declared himself the defender of Roland, &c.; he was, above all, reproached with having pronounced for the appeal to the people, at the time of Louis the XVIth's trial. (He had indeed proposed this measure in the legislative committee; but he had afterwards voted against it, at the time of the nominal appeal.) His real crime was having joined the faction of Danton: he was 35 years of age. The two last letters which he wrote to his wife, before his death, have been published: in them he speaks of probity, virtue, justice, death, and heaven, with a tranquillity, spirit, and resignation, which prove how sincere and disinterested he was in the republican system that he had embraced. In his work on the Vendée, he pleaded the cause of humanity with enthusiasm; but it must be owned that, blinded by anger, he saw important facts falsely, and presented them in a false light. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the Vendée, and had gone through but a few communes of it; the whole of his conduct shewed him to be too much influenced by violent prejudices: he stirred up the passions of men, and their passions sent him to the scaffold. At the time of his examination, the public accuser, Fouquier-Tinville, having, as was usual with him, mingled irony with his interrogations: "You are permitted," said Philippeaux to him, "to put me to death, but to insult me, I forbid you." His Historical Essays on the Vendée were printed in 1793.

PICHEGRU (CHARLES) a French general, was born at Arbois, in Franche-Comté, in 1761, of a family respectable, though obscure, and in indifferent circumstances. He received the first part of his edu-

cation at the college of Arbois, and studied philosophy at the minims of that town. As he shewed an aptitude and a decided taste for the exact sciences, the professors prevailed on him to go and give instructions in philosophy and mathematics at their college at Brienne. In teaching these sciences, he confirmed himself in them, and soon leaving Brienne (where he had not taken any vows) he entered into the first regiment of artillery. The officers of that body soon perceived the learning and talents of the young man, and almost immediately appointed him sergeant. As he was at sea during the last years of the American war, his information and his diligence enabled him to observe to advantage every thing that concerns maritime war. In 1789 he occupied the rank of adjutant, and at the time of the revolution was going to be raised to that of officer; but the reputation which he was beginning to enjoy, then gained him the command of a battalion of volunteers, in which he soon established strict discipline, by means of the calm and constant firmness and vigour which distinguished him. In 1792 he was employed in the staff of the army of the Rhine, rose rapidly through the ranks of general of brigade, and general of division, and in 1793 assumed the chief command of that same army, after it had been defeated and almost entirely dispersed in the lines of Weissenbourg, and in its retreat to the Zorun. Pichegru was the inventor of the new species of war which afterwards gained the French so many victories. Seeing that he had to lead on troops that were brave, but little inured to war, and always ready to be discouraged by delays, against armies cold, but patient, and provided with a numerous cavalry, he invented his system of sharp-shooting, of flying artillery, of attacks perpetually repeated, which rendered the enemies' cavalry almost useless, neutralized the German discipline, excited the self-love, and supported the constancy of the French soldier, to whose genius he also took care to conform, by quitting the old routine of

sieges and armies of observation. This new method, which he tried in Alsace, and perfected in his campaign in West Flanders, was afterwards followed by all the French generals, and must be considered as one of the principal causes of their success. When he assumed the command of the army of the Rhine, it was in the greatest disorder, and the greatest penury, and almost dispersed; he at first employed himself with stopping the progress of the enemy, and restoring discipline; but scarcely had he succeeded in it, scarcely had he contrived a plan of operations for delivering Alsace, when the commissioners of the convention, seduced, it is said, by the declamations of Hoche, put him under the orders of that general, who came to join him with the army of the Moselle; and he thus saw himself obliged to execute, in a secondary station, the plans which he had contrived, and the glory of which Hoche soon pretended to attribute to himself. He endured this injustice, and revenged himself for it, by being the first to force the lines of Hagueneau, on the 23d of December, 1793. About this period he was several times applauded in the *tribune* of the convention, and among others by Robespierre and Milhaud, for having re-established discipline in the army. The fiery and independent character of Hoche soon wounded the pride of St. Just, who shewed in camps all the haughtiness of a member of the government. These quarrels restored the command to Pichegru; and in February, 1794, the army of the North was committed to him. He was then at Paris; before he departed, he, like Dumouriez, paid a tribute to the reigning power of the day, (the Jacobins,) and took his leave of them in these terms:— "I swear," said he in this letter, "to make the arms of the republic triumph, to exterminate tyrants, or to die in combating them: my last words shall always be "Long live the republic! Long live the Montagne!" and, on arriving at the army, he addressed to the troops a proclamation to the same effect. He there found the corps thrown into complete dis-

order, by the flight, or the retreat of the generals who had preceded him. The design formed by the war-committee, of attacking the centre of the enemy in the forest of Mormale, had cost the French several defeats; and Pichegru, on his arrival, perceived all the error of the plan. In order, however, to conform to the orders of government, he made, in March, an attack well concerted and skilfully directed, on the Cateau; but after some trifling successes, his whole line was repulsed. Then he resolved, notwithstanding the orders of the committee, to assail the enemy in flank; and falling on West Flanders, he put in execution this project, which, for boldness of conception, rapidity and unity of manœuvre, must be considered as one of the most brilliant exploits of this war, and which decided, in some sort, the fortune of the whole campaign. (Impartiality obliges us to observe here that Carnot claimed the forming of this plan.) However it may be, the victories of Courtray, Mont-Cassel, and Menin, gained on the 26th and 29th of April, opened to him that line which appeared impenetrable; and, skilful in profiting by his successes, he immediately drew 20,000 men from the centre, where he was resolved not to make any more efforts; he left on this point only the garrisons of the towns, and added the remainder of the troops to his right wing on the Meuse, where they were to act with the army of Ardennes. On the 10th and 11th of May, new engagements took place with Clairfait, under the walls of Tournay and Courtray; the last is one of those which did most honour to the Austrian general; but Pichegru, by the impetuosity and unity of his attacks, decided the victory in favour of the French, who displayed the most astonishing valour in this battle. On the 17th of May the emperor, the prince of Cobourg, and the duke of York, attacked the French at Sanghien, while Clairfait was advancing on the Lys by Vervik: the first body, above all, was unsuccessful; but Pichegru, resolved to take his revenge the next day, commissioned Moreau to engage

the army of Clairfait, though with inferior forces; attacked the allied princes on the 18th, between Menin and Courtray, and, after a long and bloody battle (which the presence of the emperor particularly rendered one of the most obstinate of the war,) gained a most complete and decisive victory, took many prisoners, seized 65 pieces of artillery, a quantity of baggage, a great number of horses, covered waggons, banners, standards, &c.; another of his divisions at the same time beat the enemy at Moncron; Moreau alone was less successful; but on the news of the duke of York's defeat, Clairfait retired to Thielt, and Pichegru wishing to draw him out of that advantageous position, laid siege to Ypres in the beginning of June. The Austrians advanced, indeed, to succour this town, which enabled him to attack and defeat them on the 10th and 13th of June at Rousselaer and Hooglède. This last battle gained Ypres, and decided the fate of West Flanders; for the enemy, from that time, did not venture to resist on any point. While these events were passing on the left, the right, where Pichegru, though commander-in-chief, had very little influence, was continually beaten. Jourdan then joined it with part of the army of the Moselle, and, after having himself met with a considerable check, at last gained the important battle of Fleurus. It was then that, by a wise combination, Pichegru, by passing the Escaut at Oudenarde, was going to separate Clairfait from the English army, in order to defeat him entirely, and afterwards to fall on the rear of the troops opposed to Jourdan, when the committee of public safety sent him another order of operations, absurd in several particulars, but to which he was obliged to conform. As he was compelled to suffer the armies retiring before him and Jourdan to escape thus, he employed himself in at least gathering the fruits of his preceding victories, and took possession, successively, of Bruges, Ostend, Gand, Oudenarde, Tournay, &c. whilst he laid siege to Nieuport and l'Ecluse, and in-

vested Landrecies, Quesnoy, Condé, and Valenciennes. After this he marched to Malines, defeated the allies there on the 15th of July, repulsed them on the 16th behind the Nethe, and seized Nieuport and Anvers. He then formed a new plan, which, while it divided the English from the Austrian army, would bring him nearer to the latter, and secure the success of the army of Sambre et Meuse, and even of the troops which acted on the Rhine; but the jealousy of the representatives, and of some other generals, again prevented its execution. Confining himself then to harassing the English troops, he beat them on the 16th of September at Boxtel, obliged them to retire behind the Meuse, soon after seized the fort of Crèvecœur, Bois-le-Duc, &c.; and having again defeated them on the 19th of October at Pufflech, the blockade of Grave was then completed; Hulst, Axel, Sas-de-Gand, were entered on the 26th; Venloo, on the the 29th, after a very brisk siege; and lastly, Nimeguen was invested, and surrendered on the 8th of November. During this time Pichegru, having been taken ill, was obliged to retire to Brussels; but he continued to correspond with Moreau, who filled his place, and to assist him with his advice. During this campaign, Robespierre having fallen from the summit of power to the scaffold, Pichegru, either that he had never been sincere, which is more than probable, in the demonstrations of attachment that he had sometimes given to the party of the Montagne, or that he had since detached himself from it, after having in several interviews endured the caprices of the deputies on mission, hastened to felicitate the convention on its triumph over the triumvirs, whom he spoke of as enemies to the people, and to the soldiers in particular. In December he returned to the army, and the 27th, 28th, and 29th, saw at the same time the blockade of Breda, the capitulation of Grave, the passage of the Waal, and the gaining of the isle of Bomel, Fort St. Andrew, &c.: the thermometer was then at 17 degrees below the freezing point. In Ja-

January the French troops finished passing the Waal, which was frozen in several parts, entered Tiel on the 11th, after a battle, in which the Austrians, abandoned by the English, held out a considerable time, and effected the subjugation of the United Provinces; for, from that time the Dutch army began to disband, the English durst no more appear before the French, the Stadtholder fled from his states, and the march of the conquerors had the air of a triumph. Sometimes they were seen on the frozen sea (a body of cavalry and light artillery went on the sea into North Holland, to seize the ships of war,) sometimes in the midst of mud and overflowed waters, vanquishing obstacles which would perhaps have been insurmountable to any other nation. Utrecht and Amersfort surrendered on the 17th of January, 1795; on the same day the Leck was passed, the lines of the Greb forced, and 80 pieces of artillery taken; on the 18th Gertruydenberg capitulated, after being bombarded four days, and losing all its forts; on the 21st Gorcum, Dordrecht, and Amsterdam, were likewise occupied; in the beginning of February they reached the extremity of Holland, and Pichegru stopped, finding no more enemy's country before him. The Prussian ministers and generals requested him not to enter their sovereign's territory, informing him of the negociations which had just been opened between France and Prussia. A short time after, (on the 3d of March,) having received orders to go and direct the operations of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, he nevertheless retained the chief command of those of the North, and Sambre et Meuse, which were intrusted to Moreau and Jourdan, and thus had at that time under his orders more troops than any general, if we except sovereigns, ever had at his disposal. He then went to the capital, and the national convention appointed him commandant of the city of Paris, against the terrorists, on the 12th Germinal, year 3, (1st of April, 1795,) and his presence, with the dispositions that he made, overturned their projects. His career, how-

ever, was near being terminated there; a sans-culotte but just missed killing him with a stroke of a pike, on the *Place de la Revolution*, at the moment when he expected it least. On the 4th of April he presented himself at the bar of the assembly, and requested permission to return to his post, which he obtained, after having been congratulated by the president on the services which he had just again rendered to his country. He joined the army of the Rhine a short time after, and it was then that Fouche-Borel, the bookseller, who went to him, commissioned by the prince of Condé, had the courage to make proposals to him in favour of royalty. Pichegru did not hesitate, and testified the greatest desire to assist in re-establishing the house of Bourbon on the throne. He proposed to the prince of Condé to allow him to penetrate into France, through Switzerland, or that he would pass the Rhine with a chosen body, and join it to the army of Condé; but the prince would not accept either alternative, and appearing to suspect the sincerity of Pichegru, he insisted that the republican army should hoist the white flag, and deliver up to him several strong towns before he himself passed the Rhine with his. Thus much time passed in fruitless negociations, and the correspondence at last came to the knowledge of the Austrian general Wurmser, and the archduke Charles, who forwarded the interests of their court very little by it, and raised obstacles to the consequences which it might have produced to the army of Condé. The cabinet of Vienna having been informed of it, went so far as to oblige the pretender, who had gone to the Rhine, to leave it. Pichegru, still devoted to his new principles, after having passed the Rhine, according to the orders of the convention, allowed the Austrians to gain some advantages, thinking that he thereby favoured the cause of royalty in France: thus he voluntarily suffered his military glory to be obscured, without doing any thing for the new party that he had just embraced. The directory of the republic, who had just been appoint-

ed, soon gained intelligence of these secret correspondences, and as yet too weak to take a decided part against a general defended by the public opinion and the confidence of the armies, they contented themselves with recalling him, and offered him, as a species of banishment, the situation of Swedish ambassador, which he refused. Pichegru then retired to Arbois, his native place, where he passed several months in the midst of his family. In March, 1797, he was appointed deputy to the council of 500, was chosen president in the first meeting, and immediately became the hope of the Clichien party, in which he found some men devoted to the Bourbons, but the greatest part of which endeavoured only to restore order in France, and to deliver it from the excesses of the party of the demagogues. On the 20th of July Pichegru made a long report on the necessity of reorganizing the national guards, (with the intention of opposing them to the troops of the directory,) and on the method of operating this new organization. On the 26th he made a speech on the march of the troops which the directory was drawing to Paris, and against a return to the revolutionary system. "The directory," said Pichegru, "pretends, by evasive answers, to be ignorant of every thing; but what then is the new power, which, from one end of the republic to the other, moves at its will numerous bodies of troops, attended by considerable trains of artillery?" He afterwards presented two projects for fixing the constitutional limits round the legislative body.—These plans were warmly applauded, and on the 19th of August his colleagues appointed him, with Willot, to the committee of inspectors; but, surrounded by orators who knew only how to harangue in the tribune, and not how to act, he could not inspire the timid with courage, nor give harmony and unanimity to twenty different sets of men who formed his party; neither could he succeed in overcoming the caution of some, the scruples of others, the fear of almost all, and in persuading them to give the first blows them-

selves to the faction which threatened them. On the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) the directorial triumvirate triumphed, and Pichegru was arrested by their troops in the meeting-hall of the legislative body; he was then carried in a cart, with his colleagues of the committee of inspectors, to the prison of the Temple, and condemned the next day, with fifty other deputies, to be transported to Guiana. They were sent to Rochefort, under a numerous escort, and, crowded into the middle deck of a small vessel, they arrived at Cayenne, whence Jannet, the agent of the directory, shortly after caused them to be transported into the pestilential deserts of Sinamari. Immediately after this event, the triumphant directory published Pichegru's correspondence with the Austrian generals and the prince of Condé, which, having been seized by Moreau's army in the month of May, in a covered cart belonging to general Klinglin, had only just been sent to Paris by Moreau, with a letter, in which he denounced his ancient protector, though it is true, too late. But few persons at that time believed the authenticity of this correspondence, and it was generally considered as a fiction, with which the directory were desirous of covering their violation of the constitution. After some months' captivity at Sinamari, and after having seen several of his companions in misfortune die, Pichegru contrived to escape with Willot, Barthélemy, Ramel, and a few others, and after a most dangerous voyage in a frail canoe, they reached the Dutch colony of Surinam, whence they went to England, where Pichegru in particular was very warmly received. Shortly after he visited Germany, at the time of the campaign of 1799, which was so disastrous to France, and went into Switzerland to the army of Korsakow, to whom, it is asserted, that he in vain gave some useful advice on the day preceding his defeat. After the retreat of the Russian armies, Pichegru lived in obscurity in Germany: he was, however, near being arrested at Bareuth with Imbert Colomès and Précy.

He then went into England, where he remained till 1804, the period at which he came secretly to Paris with Georges and a great number of conspirators, to try to overturn the consular government, by attacking it, particularly in the person of the first consul Bonaparte. He had several unimportant interviews there with Moreau; but the plot having been discovered by the confession of Querelle and several others, the police pursued Pichegru with the greatest activity, and took measures every where for seizing him. A decree of the senate forbade, under pain of death, the giving of an asylum to any of the conspirators; and Pichegru, after having wandered several days from house to house, was led by chance to that of a man named Leblanc, a broker, by whom it has been generally believed that he was delivered up to the police. When he was afterwards taken before the counsellor of state, Réal, he answered his questions in a very laconic manner, and persisted in the most absolute denial, especially as to what concerned Moreau. He was then conducted to the prison of the Temple, and there interrogated several times, but always answered with great reserve. At last, whether from dread of the issue of this trial, or from some other cause, he was one morning found dead in his bed; and several physicians who met on the occasion asserted, that he had strangled himself with his cravat. His body was taken to the register-office of the tribunal, and buried on the 6th of April, 1804.

PIUS VI. (JOHN ANGELO BRASCHI) born at Césène, a little town of the ecclesiastical states, on the 27th of December, 1717; he gained the affection of Benedict XIV. who made him treasurer of the apostolic chamber. He rose to be a cardinal under Ganganelli, and soon after succeeded him. The conclave opened on the 5th of October, 1774; France favoured the election of Pallavicini; but he having declared, that he would refuse the pontificate, and having named cardinal Braschi in his place, all

voices united in favour of the latter, on the 14th of February, 1775. At the moment of his exaltation, he burst into tears, and cried out, "Oh, my friends, your conclave is terminated, and, perhaps, my misfortunes are beginning." These words were a prediction. His pontificate was, indeed, one of the longest that the history of the church presents; but it was also one of the most unfortunate. On his accession he took the name of Pius VI. and justified the adage: *Semper sub sextis perdita Roma fuit.* The first acts of the new pope's authority were to distribute alms, to reprimand the governor of Rome, who had not put a stop to various disorders, to suppress pensions burthensome to the public treasury to the amount of 40,000 Roman crowns, to exact a strict account from a prefect who was accused of wastefully lavishing the public money; to complete a museum in the Vatican which had been begun by his predecessor, and which was destined for the reception of the monuments, vases, statues, and medals which were discovered in the states of the church. Braschi, anxious to increase the progress of commerce, also repaired the port of Ancona, and built the light-house which it wanted. The draining of the Pontine marshes became the principal object of the efforts of his administration; and though this draining was not completed, the project was, nevertheless, grand and useful. Pius VI. made a safe road through them, repaired the ancient aqueduct of Terracina, cleared the Appian way from the mud under which it had disappeared, dug the canal of Sogliano, and devoted all that he could save to this enterprise. Every year he took pleasure in visiting the works, and animating them by his presence. This scheme, which some of the emperors and several of his predecessors had renounced, he followed up with the greatest zeal, and employed in it the most scientific persons in Rome. The generous pontiff did not confine himself to this grand enterprise; he built a church and a library in the

abbey of Subiaco, and founded hospitals. Joseph II. Paul I. Gustavus-Adolphus, the sons of the king of England, and his brother, the duke of Gloucester, who came successively to visit the capital of the christian world, were touched with his hospitality and his virtues. His moderation displayed itself particularly in the affair of Tuscany, where Leopold, in 1795, had subjected all ecclesiastical property to the same taxes as the secular, had abolished the nunciature, and suppressed hermitages and all appeal to the holy see. Pius VI. claimed for his ambassadors the same rights which those of other sovereigns obtained, and, by temporizing, succeeded in preventing any innovation in this respect. The same cares had not the same success with Joseph II. who successively overthrew the ancient ecclesiastical discipline in his states; placed the monastic orders under the immediate authority of the bishops, and took them away from the papal jurisdiction; he was even already causing a list of the revenues of the clergy to be drawn up, and announcing a formal design of following up his projects with activity, when Pius VI. not trusting to cold negociations, resolved to go in person to Vienna, and confer with the head of the empire concerning his own interests: on the 27th of February, 1782, he set out. The emperor and his brother, the archduke Maximilian, went to meet him at some leagues distance from Vienna; as soon as they perceived Pius VI. they alighted from their carriages, and embraced him. Joseph having taken the pope into his carriage, they entered the capital of Austria in this manner, on the 22d of March, 1782. Their conferences were frequent and always friendly; and though they were not made public, Joseph afterwards appeared less warm in the execution of his designs, and even permitted dispensations, the rights of which he had till then suppressed. He often said, "The sight of the pope has made me love his person; he is the best of men." On his return to Rome, other dis-

sensions with the court of Naples occupied Pius VI.; they related sometimes to the nomination of the archbishop of Naples, in which the king would not allow the interference of the pope; sometimes to the appointment of the bishop of Potenza, which Pius VI. had not chosen to grant; sometimes to the refusal of the present of the horse, and of the annual tribute of 40,000 florins to the holy see. At last, after long contests, it was agreed, in 1789, that every king of Naples on his accession, should pay 500,000 ducats, in the form of a pious offering to St. Peter; that the offering of the horse should be abolished for ever, and that the monarch should cease to be styled a vassal of the holy see; other disputes had also arisen among the republic of Venice, the duke of Modena, and the court of Rome, and would, perhaps, have occasioned a breach, had not the French revolution put a stop to them, by making its influence formidable to all the powers of Italy. "Pius VI." wrote cardinal de Bernis, at the period of the first troubles, "has a French heart." This affection did not, however, lead him to approve the decrees relative to the new constitution of the clergy. He rejected every method of conciliation on this subject, wrote to the minister of benefices, Lefranc de Pompignan, to oppose it to the utmost of his ability, refused to receive M. de Ségur, whom Louis XVI. sent to him as ambassador, and declared all persons schismatics who recognized the decrees of the national assembly. These same decrees having occasioned, in 1792, the banishment of a great number of priests, Pius VI. received them, and distributed them among the religious houses of Italy, where they found an asylum and abundant assistance. The imperial armies soon overspread these regions, and the court of Rome appeared to favour their success. Bonaparte, who directed victory by his genius, soon received orders from the directory to enter the ecclesiastical territories; and, in 1796, he took possession of Urbino, Bologna, Ferrara, and

Ancona; but this warrior, putting a stop to pillage and devastation, and respecting the worship in which he was born, wrote a noble and touching letter to government concerning the lot of the head of the church; and the recollection of the respect which he shewed him has always been retained in Italy. The fruit of this moderation, and of the conciliatory measures which he then took, was the peace of Tolentino; it cost the pontiff 31 millions, and several master-pieces of painting and sculpture, with which France enriched herself. It will be remembered that Basseville, the envoy of the republic to Rome, in 1793, had been pursued by the populace of the city, and struck by one of them in the belly with a razor, in consequence of which he died. This crime had remained unpunished, and had left seeds of resentment in the French government, which sprung up when general Duphot, being at Rome, wished to disperse a mob by his presence, and was killed on the 28th of December, 1797, by the troops of the pope. The French ambassador, in danger, was obliged to fly from Rome, and retire to Florence. Pius VI. was, doubtless, far from foreseeing events so melancholy; but the murder of Duphot, and the insult offered to the French government, occasioned pressing demands of reparation; and the French, who were already at the gates of Rome, soon seized the city and the person of the pope, who was at first conducted to Sienna, then to a convent of Carthusians near Florence, and at last removed into the interior of France. He crossed the Alps and Mount Genèvre during excessively cold weather, carried by four men. He had been but a few hours at Briançon, when an immense multitude, assembled under his windows, demanded to see him. The cries which arose from the crowd frequently announced fatal intentions, and the threats and abuse of some were mingled with the expressions of respect and love of others. Under these circumstances the pope for some moments hesitated whether to appear; then,

making his decision, he advanced slowly, leaning on two priests, and shewed himself to the crowd. The sight of him penetrated all hearts with emotion, and even those who had come to insult him prostrated themselves at his feet. At Gap, at Grenoble, at Voiron, he was welcomed with the same eagerness: he was then 82 years of age, and still manifested a courage superior to his misfortunes, and to the fatigue of so long a journey; but scarcely had he reached Valence, where the government had fixed his abode, when he died there on the 29th of August, 1798, after an illness of eleven days: he had governed the church for nearly 25 years. His body, which was conveyed to Rome, was received there with pomp, on the 17th of February, 1802, by Pius VII. assisted by 18 cardinals. His intestines, enclosed in a golden box, remained at Valence, where the consular government caused solemn obsequies to be performed to him, and commanded a tomb to be erected to him. Pius VI. had a noble and prepossessing countenance, a tall figure, and less cleverness than penetration: he was diligent and of severe morals.

PORTALIS (J. E. M.) born at Beausset, minister of divine worship, grand officer of the legion of honour, &c. He was a lawyer before the revolution, and was deputed by the department of Seine to the council of ancients, in March 1795; there he shewed himself constantly adverse to the directorial party; and displayed a character full of nobleness and moderation. On the 15th of November, 1795, he voted against the resolution concerning the right of election given to the directory; "it would," said he, "be compromising this authority to give it the power proposed; if we admit the pretence of the public tranquillity for violating one article of the constitution, another may soon be violated, and thus every thing will become arbitrary." On the 27th he was appointed secretary. On the 17th of February, 1796, he made a report, not written, on the resolution relative to the erasures from the emi-

grant lists, eloquently opposed the idea of attributing to the directory the right of deciding concerning these erasures, and proved that the interest of the government itself was opposed to it, and that the tribunals were the natural judges of these as of all other contests. On the 19th of June, 1796, he was chosen president; on the 25th of August, he opposed the printing a speech by Creuzé Latouche, against priests. The next day he gave a sketch of the laws passed concerning this class, complained of the oaths required of them, and still more of the punishments denounced against those who had refused to take them; he compared the coercive measures proposed with respect to them with those taken during the reign of terror, and quoted J. J. Rousseau, who said, that if philosophers ever attained power, they would be more intolerant than priests. "Do we wish to put an end to fanaticism?" added he, "let us maintain liberty of conscience: we are no longer to destroy, it is time to govern." He was one of the most violent opponents of the law of the 9th of Floréal, year 4, (28th of April, 1796,) which decrees the sharing of the property of the relations of emigrants with the nation, and displayed with great talent the motives which ought to procure the rejection of a law that deprived innocent old men of their livelihood; a law in opposition to one of the first principles consecrated by legislators, which is, that crimes are personal. On the 30th of November, 1796, he attacked the law of the 3d Brumaire as far as it concerned the relations of emigrants, and declared, that it excited to intolerance, pursuing all citizens collectively, making privileged persons, and causing suspicion, discontent, and slavery. He afterwards proved that the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire was absolute, and that the resolution which modified it, was therefore contrary to the constitution. As to the law of the 3d Brumaire, he said, that if it could still subsist after the rejection of the resolution, it would subsist forgotten, dishonoured,

like a law of wrath, like the last act of vengeance of a party; and that on the 1st of Germinal, the period of elections, it would be abrogated by the will of the people, or by not being offered to the acceptation of the sovereign. In the course of February, he was mentioned, in Lavilleheurnois' plan of conspiracy, as fixed upon to succeed Cochon, in the administration of police. About the same time he opposed the obliging the electors to take the civic oath, and then voted against a resolution which fettered the liberty of the press. On the 25th of July, 1797, he voted against popular societies, and, on the 15th of August, proposed rejecting, as insufficient, the resolution which suppressed divorce on account of incompatibility of temper. He was soon after inscribed on the transportation list of the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) but succeeded in withdrawing himself. The 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) recalled him to France. He arrived in Paris on the 13th of February, 1800, and, on the 5th of April, was appointed government-commissioner to the council of seizures; towards the end of the same year, he entered into the council of state, and there presented to the legislative body various schemes for laws, defending amongst others that which created special tribunals, and which met with strong opposition. In October, 1801, Portalis was intrusted with all the affairs that concerned Divine worship; a short time after, he presented the scheme for the civil code, and, on the 5th of April, 1802, pronounced in the legislative body, a long discourse, in which he laid open the circumstances which had brought on the concordate; and the principles which had directed the revision of that act, by which the exercise and the forms of the catholic worship in France were fixed on new bases, and adapted to the new order of things. In 1803, he was chosen candidate to the conservative senate, by the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, where he was born: and in the

month of July, 1804, he was raised to the administration of Divine worship. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was decorated with the red ribbon, and named grand officer of the legion of honour. Having long suffered from a very serious disorder in the eyes, he underwent an operation on the 15th of October, which was performed by the celebrated Forlenze, and which happily restored him to sight; on the 2d of January, 1806, he pronounced, at the Institute, an eulogium on the attorney-general Ségnier. His son was for some time in the diplomatic line, and was at first sent as principal secretary of legation to Berlin. In 1804 he went to Ratisbon, in quality of minister plenipotentiary of France; and in July, 1805, he returned to Paris to fill the station of secretary-general to the administration of Divine worship. He published: On the Duty of the Historian to consider well the Influence and Character of every Age, in judging the great Men who have lived: a discourse which gained the prize at the academy of Stockholm, in 1800.

POULTIER D'ELMOTTE (F. M.) a priest and Benedictine friar, deputy of the department of Nord to the convention, born at Montreuil, on the 31st of October, 1753. He embraced the revolutionary party with fury, married, became chief of a battalion of volunteers, served in this quality in the campaign of 1792, and, the same year, offered a patriotic gift to the legislature. In September, 1792, his department appointed him one of its deputies to the convention. He had a rage for interfering with military details, which often involved him in disagreeable adventures, especially on the 10th of April, 1798, when Pétion got this *prating monk* censured by the assembly. In January, 1793, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and his execution within 24 hours; on the 18th he was heard to cry out in the tumult occasioned by the debates concerning the delay of the execution, that it was a fine opportunity for annihilating the royalists; and, on the 11th

of February, to style Lanjuinais, who was pleading for an amnesty, a traitor. After the 31st of May, he was sent into the South, assisted Carteaux at Marseilles, and Rovère at Avignon: and was soon after accused in the Jacobin-club of having persecuted the patriots. On the 2d of August, 1794, he used a phrase, in speaking of Lebon, which produced the greatest commotion in the hall. At the time when Lebon was trying to justify himself from the crimes imputed to him, saying, that on his missions he had sweated—Poultier interrupted him with this terrible phrase: "He sweated blood!" In the beginning of 1795, he was sent to the naval armament in the Mediterranean; and conforming to the language then in fashion, he wrote from Marseilles against the terrorists. Being afterwards at Toulon, at the time of the insurrection which broke out in that town in the middle of May, he was arrested by the rebellious Jacobins, but almost immediately released. After the 13th of Vendemiaire he had a new mission into Haute-Loire, where he took severe measures against the royalists: he afterwards edited a journal, called the Friend of the Laws, in which he by turns sounded the tocsin, and denounced counter-revolutions, and afterwards asserted that he had always been a moderatist, and that, during his missions into the South, he had passed his nights in giving passports to the pretended federalists, whom he had orders to prosecute. When he became a member of the council of ancients, he remained faithful to the same principles, and devoted himself to the interests of the directory. In his journal he declared himself the enemy of the new third (elected in 1795) accused them of desiring the return of the emigrants, and wishing to surround themselves with them as necessary recruits; and also inveighed furiously against the priests, the relations of emigrants, and moderatism. During the struggle of 1797, between the majority of the directory and that of the councils, Poultier ardently served the triumvirs, and

after spoke in their favour, especially on the 21st of August; but, in October, 1797, he wrote in his journal against Boulay de la Meurthe, who proposed the banishment of the ex-nobles, known for their opposition to the republican system. He shewed vigour and even talent in his manner of combating this project, and he contributed greatly to its rejection by describing it as an act of tyranny. He went out of the council of ancients in May 1798, and the directory made him chief of a brigade of gendarmerie in the united departments; the Pas-de-Calais re-elected him, in 1799, to the council of 500. In June he spoke there in favour of the liberty of the press, and opposed the limits which it was proposed to set to it. In October following, the minister, Fouché, suppressed his journal; but he immediately resumed it, declared for the revolution of St. Cloud, and returned into the legislative body: leaving it in 1802, he was sent to command at Montreuil, his native place, with the rank of colonel, and there he still was in 1806, and had the cross of a legionary. Before the revolution, Poultier had opened to himself a literary career, he is author of the Anti-Pygmalion, and of Galatea, Grical pieces; of some epistles in verse; some fugitive poems inserted in the journals, among which may be remarked a compliment to the queen; different metaphysical, logical, and literary pieces; and several Essays on Mines, on the Draining the Marshes of the Somme, &c. These works are not without some merit, but it is as a pamphleteer, and especially as a journalist, that Poultier is most known. Nobody possessed to a higher degree than he did the art necessary for constantly exciting the curiosity of the public. During four years that he edited the Friend of the Laws, he courted a prodigious number of readers; his style is neither pure nor correct; but it often presents that delightful originality which seduces more than any other merit in a journalist. According to the custom of the Theophilanthropists, he made a collection

of decadary discourses, and gave the history of those modern religionists, who are now as much forgotten as the productions of which they were the objects. Poultier had also published, in 1793, a popular Constitution, and certainly *popular* in a very different manner from that of the convention.

PRIEUR, a barrister at Châlons, deputy of the tiers-état of the bailiwick of Châlons-sur-Marne to the states-general. Without playing a very distinguished part there, he made himself remarked for his popular opinions, and was very generally exposed to the sarcasms of the royalists. Nevertheless he frequently appeared in the tribune, not to pronounce connected discourses, but to attack the moderatists and the royalists by some short and violent phrases. In 1790 he declared for the sequestration of the goods of the clergy; and when the bishops, in the name of that order, offered a loan of 100 millions, he observed to them that, not possessing any thing, they could not offer any thing; he had before recommended for priests in advanced life a larger allowance than to the younger ones. It was he too, who, on the 29th of May, 1791, proposed a law against emigrants, and, on the 9th of July, reverted to this subject: but, on the 21st of June, 1791, he particularly distinguished himself by the fury with which he attacked the flight of the king, and accused that monarch of treachery; the next day he was sent into Finistère, to restrain the malcontents there who threatened to rise on occasion of this event. On the 14th of July he continued to shew himself a friend to violent measures in the same affair; he spoke against the inviolability of the king, and, the next day, insisted that Monsieur should be brought to trial. He was, at this time, president of the society of Jacobins, where questions of this kind were debated, and where the deposition of Louis XVI. had been brought forward: this circumstance exposed him to the attacks of the right side, which he vainly endeavoured to repel. In the same

year he was chosen vice-president of the criminal tribunal of the department of Paris. In September, 1792, he was deputed by the department of Marne to the national convention; and, in the opening of the session, was sent commissary to the army of Dumouriez, then encamped in Champagne, which he accompanied, with Sillery and Carra, till the coalesced troops had entirely evacuated the French territory. He afterwards voted for the death of Louis XVI.; on the 8th of February, 1793, he warmly demanded the repeal of the decree passed against the authors of the prison-massacres, of the 2d and 3d of September preceding; and, on the 15th of March, the representative Bréard having refused to take upon him the functions of commissioner of the convention to the revolutionary tribunal, Prieur took the place. On the 29th he entered into the committee of general defence; on the 10th of June he was appointed a member of the committee of public safety. On the 1st of August he had a mission to the armies of the North, of Ardennes, of the Moselle, and of the Rhine; and, in October, he went into the Vendée, and had a great number of Vendéans shot at Savenai. He was, however, far from vying in barbarity with some other proconsuls in that country. The inhabitants of L'Orient bear him witness that blood was spared during his residence among them; it is also asserted, that he one day expostulated with Carrier concerning his drowning system, proposing to him to substitute for it shooting on the field of battle; and that Carrier treated him as a fool in matters concerning a revolution. On the 6th of October, 1794, after the fall of the Montagne, he was again appointed a member of the committee of public safety, and, on the 22d of the same month, president of the convention. At the time of the insurrection of the 12th Germinal, (1st of April, 1795,) he made various proposals favourable to the revolters, and among others, demanded the liberty of the patriots who had been in con-

finement since the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794). He was afterwards accused by André Dumont of being an accomplice in this affair, but he explained the expressions of which he had made use, and succeeded in dispersing the storm; he soon took a more active part in the new insurrection which broke out on the 1st of Prairial, year 3, (20th of May, 1795,) against the majority of the convention; was, in this conjuncture, named member of the committee extraordinary, created to succeed the committee of public safety, and when during the night an armed force came to seize the hall, which was almost abandoned by the insurgents, Prieur tried to stop the fugitives, and cried "Come hither, sans-culottes;" but the terrorists having had the disadvantage, a decree of arrest was passed against him the same day: he then contrived to escape; endeavoured, it was said, to kill himself, concealed himself for some time, and was at last pardoned in 1796. He now fills the station of avowee to the tribunals.

PRUDHOMME (L.) a printer, journalist, and writer, is particularly known by his Revolutions of Paris, and by his General History of the Crimes of the French Revolution. At the beginning of the troubles he professed principles so extravagant, that his journal always surpassed in ferocity, and especially in absurdity, that of Camille Desmoulins, and other violent Jacobins. His rage was particularly directed against Marie Antoinette, and all the sovereigns of Europe. In December, 1791, he announced, by bills in capital letters, a work entitled: Crimes of the Queens of France, down to the present Queen inclusive. This kind of proclamation not having been at first prohibited, after some time he had a new one stuck up on the very door of the national assembly, in red letters, and beginning thus: Prudhomme to all the nations of the earth: I give notice that I shall constantly publish the crimes of all the potentates of Europe, Popes, Emperors, Kings of Spain, of Naples, &c. The first want of a people which desires to be

free is to know the crimes of its kings. Notwithstanding the vigilance of despots, I will disperse thousands of copies in their states, with my devices "The Liberty of the Press or Death." He afterwards pressed on the trial of Louis XVI. to the utmost of his ability, called on the government to celebrate the festival of pikes every year on the 14th of July, and to order that this weapon should be suspended at all windows on that day. It would be too tedious to repeat here all the absurdities produced by his inflamed brain; but the reign of Robespierre appeared to calm him a little, and the sight of the blood, of which he had so earnestly recommended the effusion, terrified his soul, which was certainly less cruel than he had himself believed. Not being able, however, to part with the word *crime*, which he had acquired a habit of repeating incessantly, he published, in 1796, a General History of the Crimes committed during the Revolution, &c.; a shapeless, ill-digested compilation, in which we perceive throughout the taste, the style, and the discernment of a sans-culotte, or rather of a maniac. What Frenchman would have imagined in 1792, that the author of the Journal of the Revolutions of Paris, would one day enumerate the crimes and victims of the Jacobins? It is not that we pretend to blame those who stain with infamy a Carrier, a Lebon, a Collot, a Robespierre, &c.; but was it for Prudhomme to set himself up against them? Before we mention any of the contradictions which swarm in his work, we shall speak of the method which he has adopted in it: it is necessary to establish the degree of authenticity which the facts related by him possess. As soon as he had conceived the project of publishing this compilation, he endeavoured to procure some correspondents in the departments, who could send him a picture of the miseries that their country had endured under the reign of terror: all these documents he put together without arranging or connecting them, and without correcting the different styles, (hence arise

the most disgusting dissimilarity and inconsistency in the tone and the principles) and lastly, he from time to time added reflections, which make the declamatory part of it, and which, though the work of one man, present still more inconsistencies than all the rest. As to these inconsistencies, we will say, that from the most extravagant Jacobinism, to the least disguised Royalism, all opinions are brought forward, adopted, and defended, not only in the course of the work, but even in the parts which are by himself alone. We will not speak of his hatred and his abuse of Marie Antoinette, of Louis XVI. and of all the most respected princes or sovereigns: his principles on this subject are known and marked every where; we will not mention his invectives against the successive chiefs of the Montagnards; every line of his History contains fresh ones: we shall content ourselves with saying, that this enemy of crowned heads, in his article of the Crimes of the Notables (for there are crimes every where) imputes it to them as a crime, that they did not procure the king resources, "in order to prevent all the misfortunes which desolated the land of France;" that is to say, if we do not mistake, the revolution, and consequently the establishment of the republic. "Their base negligence," says he, "ruined the court, and left the field open to every species of crime. Posterity owes to them its contempt and its indignation: curses upon them!" and as if he had feared that some mistake should be made concerning the regret with which the fall of the monarchy at intervals inspires him, he takes care to exclaim in his third volume, page 89, that "the magistrates of the people ought to have written in golden letters on their mantles, this maxim of the Italian Malvezzi: "I hold that there is as much liberty under a good prince, as there is tyranny in a bad republic." We shall conclude with a remark (which may extend to many wiser, and more judicious people, than Prudhomme) which is, that though he adopted more moderate and just ideas concerning the last years of the

revolution, the royalists do not pardon him for not having renounced the enmities and prejudices which he adopted during the earlier troubles; and reproach him for having endeavoured to justify the crimes and assassinations of 1789 and 1790, (among others, the massacres of the unfortunate Huez, mayor of Troyes, of M. M. Montesson, Cureau, &c.) by bringing up again the accusations directed against them, which are now considered as absurd lies told at that time to mislead the people. The great pains which he takes to justify his intimacy with Camille, Danton, &c. and to persuade the world that he never approved of massacres and proscriptions, are not the least curious part of his work. Prudhomme had been a journeyman bookbinder at Meaux; he was governor of the hospitals of Paris in 1799, and is now a bookseller in that city.

PUISAYE (J. count DE) born at Montagne, of a distinguished family, was destined, as the youngest of four brothers, to the church, and received the tonsure at the age of seven. He was then sent to Paris to the seminary of St. Sulpicius, where he made considerable progress; but at the age of eighteen, his inclination prevailing over the views of his family, he solicited a female relation, whose influence was then unbounded at court, to get him admitted into the service, and he obtained a sub-lieutenancy in the horse regiment of Conti. He was put on half-pay in consequence of the ministerial operations of the count de St. Germain, and then went into the dragoons of Lanan, as captain; but being dissatisfied with a prospect which did not flatter his ambition, he wished to retire from the service, and presented his resignation, which was not accepted. He retired, however, to his family, received the inheritance of his father, and bought an office in the king's household, which gained him the rank of colonel, and soon after the cross of St. Louis. In 1788 he married the only daughter of the marquis de Ménilles, a man of large property in Normandy, and went to settle in

that province; being nominated, though absent from the country, deputy from the noblesse of Perche to the states-general, he ranged himself on the side of the minority of that order, signed the protest of the 19th of June against the majority, joined the tiers-état, always sat on the left side in the assembly, and even acquired property called national. After the session, he retired to his estate of Ménilles, and was placed at the head of the national guard of the district of Evreux. In the month of May, 1793, he declared against the convention, and became head of the staff in the federal army, under Wimpfen: he commanded the van-guard which was defeated at Pacy-sur-Eure, by the conventional troops. Proscribed by the convention, he took refuge in Bretagne, where he rallied and re-organized the wreck of the party of Rouarie, to which the Chouans had already given their name. He then displayed some ability, and great activity and intrigue, which often made him suspected by his party. He took several excursions into England, attached himself to the interests of that power, and entirely ruined his reputation by the too celebrated expedition to Quiberon. By means of intrigue he had contrived to obtain the direction of this enterprise, notwithstanding the opposition of the emigrants, who bestowed on him nothing but contempt: it remains still to be decided whether cowardice, perfidy, or incapacity, then predominated in his conduct. He seemed to have followed the expedition only in order to report immediately in England the news of the almost general massacre of the emigrants. The French themselves pitied the victims of this absurd or cruel enterprise. However, as it is less our plan to pass decided judgment on men than to furnish materials to enlightened observers, we shall not omit what has been said in favour, also, of this chief. It has been asserted that he wanted only military talents to be the best party chief that the royalists of the west ever had. On several most critical occasions he displayed admirable coolness, prudence, and even intrepidity;

but these same qualities often seemed to abandon him in decisive military conjunctures; his correspondence, which was seized by the republicans, and published in part, proved that in an infinite number of points Puisaye was a superior man. It is certain that he was the soul of the Chouan party; that he organized it, in a manner created it in the midst of the dangers that were always springing up, and of a multitude of obstacles which his own party opposed to him. It was indeed easier for him to guard himself from the republicans, than from the rivalship, the prejudice, the hatred of the royalists, among whom he found numerous detractors. Puisaye's system was, that the Chouan party, as well as the royalists in arms in the west, could be supported only by England. To this principle he conformed all his operations, all his steps; and it was his attachment to this same principle, which he perhaps abused, that drew on him the so often repeated reproach of being too much devoted to the British government. When the affairs his party were entirely ruined, in consequence of the pacification of general Hoche, at the period of the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he gave in his resignation: England granted him a great extent of land in Canada, whither he went, and formed an establishment equally brilliant and advantageous; he was followed thither by some of the officers who had remained attached to him. After the peace of Amiens, he returned into England, where he published papers in justification of his conduct, from which history may gather valuable materials.

QUATREMERE DE QUINCY (ANTOINE CHRYSOSTOME) an ancient counsellor of the Châtelet of Paris, embraced the cause of the revolution with moderation; he was the reporter of the cause of the unfortunate Favras. In September, 1791, he was appointed deputy of Paris to the legislature, and contended strenuously for the monarchial constitution. On the 1st of February, 1792, he defended

Bertrand, minister of the marine, brought to mind the law which gave to the king the choice of his ministers, and concluded with a vigorous sally against the *tribunes*, which allowed themselves to hiss or to applaud orators. On the 12th of May, in spite of the opposition of the republican party, he obtained a decree for a festival in honour of Simonot, mayor of Estampes, who had fallen a victim to an insurrection. Sincerely desiring the establishment of the constitution, he always courageously opposed those who wished to fetter it; and on the 2d of June and 2d of July, he also defended the ministers Duport and Monciel; opposed the permanence of the sections, and the proposal of declaring the country in danger, saying, that those were the means for bringing on a new revolution. His firmness could not but be displeasing to the unquiet; consequently he was one of the deputies most insulted, on the 8th of August on leaving the hall, by the federalists and the phalanxes of Marat. The next day he denounced these outrages in the assembly; but the authors of this scandalous proceeding had the power in their own hands; and Prudhomme, in his History of Crimes, says, "Vaublanc and Quatremère alone, having received powers from their constituents to maintain the royal charter, had the courage to fulfil their desires." After the session, he became president of the section of Fontaine de Grenelle; and, having survived the proscriptions of the year two, his abhorrence of the terrorists rendered him one of the heads of the insurrection of the sections, on the 13th and 14th of Vendémiaire, year four (5th and 6th of October, 1795). The opposite party having gained the superiority, he was condemned to death on the 26th of Vendémiaire, year four (18th of October) by the military council of the Theâtre François, for having stirred up a revolt against the convention; but he then contrived to escape; and a jury having, in July, 1796, declared that there had not been any revolt in October, 1795, he appeared again publicly, and, on the 27th of July,

after having been acquitted, even pronounced a discourse full of nobleness and force. In March, 1797, the department of Seine deputed him to the council of 500; but his principles, which attached him strongly to the majority, continued to him, in some sort, the dislike of the violent party, and on the 19th of Fructidor, year 5, (5th of September, 1797,) he was included in the great transportation. He then escaped from banishment in Cayenne, and in December, 1799, was recalled by the consuls. In 1800 he was appointed a member of the general council of the department of Seine, and became secretary to it on the 20th of July, in the same year: he is the author of several works, which announce him an enlightened friend to the fine arts; those most known are, Thoughts on the Art of Drawing in France: an Essay, which gained the prize at the academy of inscriptions, in 1783, on this interesting question: "What was the state of architecture among the Egyptians, and what did the Greeks borrow from them?" He also produced the articles on architecture in the Methodic Encyclopedia, and published, in 1796, a Letter on the Injury which the Arts and Sciences would sustain from the removal of the Monuments of Italy. Quatremère is a member of the national Institute, in the class of history and literature. It was he who, in May, 1805, pronounced the funeral eulogium on Danse-de-Villoison.

RABAUT ST. ETIENNE (J. P.) a lawyer, a man of letters, and a minister of the reformed religion, was deputy from the tiers-état of the seneschalate of Nîmes to the states-general. An ardent convert to the new philosophy, a sworn enemy to the Catholic clergy, from whom he said he had met with insults, he missed no opportunity of destroying their body; and we may with justice place him among the number of men in whom the sectarian spirit added greatly to revolutionary enthusiasm; accordingly he became more moderate when he had only monarchy to contend against, and some persons even believed

that he never thought of the establishment of a republic, but only of a change of dynasty. However this may be, he early announced in his writings, that "all the ancient establishments were hurtful to the people; that it was necessary to renew the minds, change the ideas, the laws, the customs, the men, the things, the words; in short, to destroy every thing, in order to be able to create every thing afresh." Full of activity, he very often appeared in the tribune of the constituent assembly; but his eloquence, almost always rich in words, and barren in sense, was rather that of a rhetorician than a statesman, and consequently procured him but a temporary influence. On the 15th of May, 1789, he pronounced a very long discourse, in order to make the very simple proposal of acceding to the king's desire, by establishing conciliatory conferences with the other orders. On the 15th of June he proposed a diffuse definition of the state of the assembly, when the communes were discussing the question of constituting themselves. On the 18th of August he spoke in a manner quite as vague, on the rights of man; on the 23d he demanded for the Protestants the protection of the civil law, and religious liberty; and on the 4th of September he declared for the suspensive *veto* to be granted to the king, warmly recommending also the unity of the legislative body, its annual convocation, and the deliberation of the assemblies of the people on the laws that had undergone the *veto*. On the 7th of March, 1790, he spoke concerning the finances, and on this occasion set himself up against the intrigues of the enemies of the assembly; on the 15th he was named president; in the course of the year he also presented some schemes concerning the national guards, and procured a decree, that incendiary works should be submitted to a jury, in order to obviate an inquisition against thoughts. On the 25th of February, 1791, he made a vigorous stand against the troubles excited at Nîmes, which he attributed to the Catholics, who were the victims of them. He also

spoke on the organization of the national guards, and on unrestrained liberty of worship. In September, 1792, the department of Aube appointed him one of its deputies to the national convention, where he followed a plan quite different from that which he had pursued in the first assembly. On the 28th of December he forcibly combated the opinion of those who desired that the convention should itself try Louis XVI. He maintained that it had not a right to do so; that the constitution had not created it a court of judicature; that to the tribunals alone belonged such an act, and that it must even be confirmed by the people. "I am tired," cried he, "of my portion of despotism, and sigh for the moment when a national tribunal will make us lose the forms and features of tyrants." He then shewed that "the death of Charles the First of England had brought on the government of Cromwell, from which had ensued the return of royalty." This language did not suit the Montagne, who accordingly soon brought his head to the scaffold. At the time of the nominal appeal concerning the punishment to be inflicted on the king, he voted for his confinement, and his banishment, in the event of a peace, as well as for the appeal to the people to confirm the sentence. A few days before he had pronounced a discourse, tending to procure the adoption of the Cretan system of education in France. This singular project was sent by decree to all the departments. In January, 1793, he was president of the national convention, and was appointed in March, commissioner to inspect the operations of the revolutionary tribunal. At the same time he opposed with great energy the terrorist party, which was oppressing the national convention; and, particularly on the 14th of May, he supported a petition from the Bordelais, and demanded that the committee of public safety should explain itself concerning the dissensions which prevailed in the assembly; but on the 15th (a day when he made fresh efforts against the Montagne) a decree of arrest was passed against

him, as a member of the faction of statesmen. He then escaped, and at first fled to Bourdeaux; but a decree of outlawry having been passed against him, on the 28th of July he came and concealed himself near Paris; was arrested on the 4th of December, delivered up by an old friend, of whom he went to beg an asylum, and executed the very next day, pursuant to the sentence of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris. He was 50 years of age, and a native of Nîmes. We owe to him, as a writer, Letters on the Primitive History of Greece, Considerations of the Interests of the Tiers-Etat, and a Historic Summary of the French Revolution, to which Lacretelle the younger has written a sequel. He also assisted in editing the Village Paper, and the Moniteur.

RAMEL served in the army from the age of 15, passed through all the ranks, and at the end of 1792 obtained that of adjutant-general. He had seen but little service, and had never distinguished himself, but having, in 1797, obtained the command of the grenadiers of the guard of the legislative body, the conspiracy of Brottier and Lavilleheurnois, in which he took a part, (either sincerely, as the accused persons asserted of him, or with the intention of denouncing them, as he said and did,) first procured for him a decree, that he had deserved well of the country. He valued himself on his conduct in this affair, and congratulated himself on being equally odious to the royalists and the anarchists. Being afterwards connected with the Clichiens, the proscription of the 18th Fructidor, in which he was involved, brought him again into notice: he behaved, however, on that day with the greatest weakness, was abandoned by his soldiers without having made any effort to retain them, and afterwards suffered himself to be arrested and disarmed without making any resistance. Transported to Cayenne with Pichegru and other proscribed persons, he escaped with that general, and on his return to Europe, published a journal, (very well written and on that very account not supposed to have pro

ceeded from his pen,) in which he attempted to justify his conduct on the 18th Fructidor. Jeannet, the agent of the directory at Cayenne, being attacked in this work, answered it by a little pamphlet.

RAPINAT, a native of Alsace, a relation of Rewbell, and sent by him into Switzerland at the time of the invasion of that country in 1797, had till that time been employed only in the archives of the directory. This subaltern agent used all kinds of extortion in that country. Born without fortune, and not having received any education, he was unequal to the most insignificant mission; but he was associated with the ordering commissioner Rouhière, a man rather less empty: they succeeded Lecarlier, who was recalled as too upright. On their arrival they stripped the treasuries, and the public banks at Lucerne, Zurich, and in the Valais; they confiscated the magazines, and innumerable requisitions were made on Switzerland. The abbeys were taxed at nearly a million, the patricians of Berne at six millions, and those of Zurich, Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure, at seven millions. They went so far as to profane, spoil, and demolish the abbey of Our Lady of the Hermits, or of Ensiedlen, on the borders of the canton of Schwitz. Oppression so extravagant alienated all parties. The French government pretended to disavow and recal Rapinat. Fatigued with complaints and remonstrances, he had just deposed two of the Helvetic directors, threatened the representatives with the like treatment, and issued a number of ordinances, which were equivalent to a proscription of all Switzerland. The French directory exacted from the Helvetic authorities all the changes that were favourable to their views, and promised to recal their commissioner as soon as their orders should be executed; they were servilely obeyed, and Rapinat nevertheless retained his functions: it was not till more than six months after, that the general indignation, and the fear of a revolt, obliged Rewbell to free Switzerland from the tyranny of his relation. The gold of the good Hel-

vetians served him to purchase the most beautiful estates in Alsace. The following lines were made on Rapinat at the time:—"A good Swiss, who is ruined, would be glad to have it decided whether Rapinat comes from rapine, or rapine from Rapinat." His coadjutors were two men of the same stamp, named, the one Grugeon, and the other Forfait.

RAYNAL (the abbé G. T.) born at St. Géniés, in Rouergue, was brought up by the Jesuits of Toulouse, and early took the habit of their order; having been ordained a priest, he afterwards preached with so much eloquence, that he began from that time to gain celebrity; but his taste for independence was ill suited to the cloister and the colleges; he quitted the Jesuits about 1748, and went to settle in the capital. Some literary compilations, and the editing of the French Mercure, were at first his only resources. He then took a higher flight, and his first works were, the History of the Parliament of England, and that of the Dutch Government, which excited but little attention. However, the History of the Divorce of Catharine of Arragon and Henry VIII. began to make him known to advantage. In it there is indeed a picture of Europe worthy of a great writer. Lastly, his Philosophical and Political History of the Settlement and Commerce of the Europeans in the two Indies, completely established his reputation. "This work," says Laharpe, "is calculated to please many readers: it offers to politicians views and speculations on all the governments in the world; to merchants, calculations and facts; to philosophers, principles of toleration, and the most decided hatred of tyranny and superstition; to women, amusing and romantic anecdotes, and above all, the most passionate adoration and enthusiasm for their charms." However, notwithstanding this panegyric, enlightened criticism discovers in the work some confusions, inconsistencies, extravagant declamations against priests, governments, laws, and customs; some scandalous recitals, few principles followed up; excellent remarks

indeed on the commerce of some nations, but many errors and inaccuracies. His style is perspicuous, elevated, and noble; but he too often assumes the tone of a mountebank on a stage, uttering to the astonished multitude common-place sayings against despotism and superstition. The author, aware of the defects of his work, travelled in order to improve it. He visited the different commercial towns of France, and indulged his curiosity by some stay in Holland and in England; he met with very flattering distinction in London. The speaker of the house of commons, learning that he was in the gallery, suspended the debate till a particular place had been given him. On his return from his scientific wanderings, he published a new edition of his History at Geneva, in 1781. This contains some improved articles, more instructive information concerning China and the United States, as well as on different branches of commerce; but the author shews in it the same vehemence, and still more animosity against the heads of states, and all the objects of the respect of nations. The parliament of Paris proscribed this book on the 25th of May, 1781, and ordered that it should be burnt, according to the conclusions of the attorney-general Séguier; they even decreed that the author should be arrested, but quite time enough was left him to retire from Courbevoie, where he was, to Spa; he then travelled over Germany. After having visited different courts, Raynal returned to France, and lived for some time in the South; there he established at the academies of Marseilles and Lyons several prizes, for which he proposed the subjects. The most remarkable was to determine whether the discovery of America had been useful or injurious to Europe. He gave another to the clergy of Lausanne to be distributed to three old men, whom their laborious life and good conduct had not preserved from indigence. Raynal went to Paris in 1788; he was there when the constituent assembly passed several decrees, some of which appeared to him to attack property,

and others to favour insurrections of the people. On the 31st of May, 1791, he had the courage to address to it a long letter, in which he pointed out the course which this assembly ought to have pursued, and the rocks which it ought to shun. This writing made but little impression, and all the advantage he derived from it was being insulted by the newspaper writers: Raynal became in their eyes a man weakened by age, they might have said ripened. This author, weary of the agitations of the capital, and terrified at the troubles which accompanied the rapid march of the revolution, went and fixed his residence at Passy: in this retreat he died of a catarrh, in his 84th year; on the day of his death, the 6th of March, 1796, he had dressed himself; at six o'clock in the evening he went to bed, and at ten he ceased to exist. This man, who had conferred benefits on literature, who endeavoured to pay for useful works out of his own fortune, was then reduced to distress; and it is said that no money was found belonging to him but an assignat of 50 livres, then worth five-pence in coin. His friends have praised his frankness, his kindness, his sensibility: these qualities were accompanied with some defects—an anxiety, an excessive desire of fame, and a propensity to disapprove whatever was not by him, or proceeded not from him. Raynal having had an opportunity of seeing Lavater in Switzerland, absolutely insisted that that great physiognomist should tell him what the features of his face expressed of his mind and character. The Swiss doctor, after having excused himself for a great while, said to him, "That large head is that of a thinker, those white and thin hairs prove that you have not always been discreet with the fair sex; that prominent and broad forehead denotes boldness, and even effrontery; those arched and thick eye-brows give expression to your countenance; those hollow and lively eyes announce a witty and satirical man; noses turned up like yours generally belong to the impudent; that wide mouth shews that you have not been indifferent to the pleasures of

the table."—"And my teeth!" said Raynal to him, "have they not kept well?"—"Yes; but if they bite so well now, they must have bitten still better formerly. As to the turned up chin, ah! it is that of a satyr, and the hollow and livid cheeks are those of envy." Raynal, instead of being angry, only laughed at the picture; he understood pleasantry. If he had formerly fallen into the errors of a too ardent imagination, age and reflection had brought him back to reason, and had made him renounce the folly of systems. In his latter days he applauded all rational governments, and demanded of the powerful only to adhere to the principles of the laws which they enforced. It is probable that, if he had lived longer, he would have re-touched his Philosophical History, and he would thereby have raised his reputation. His style, freed from the tone of declamation which pervades it, would have always appeared what it often is, rapid, forcible, and copious. He left, it is said, a History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which would make four volumes. It is asserted that he had burnt a part of his manuscripts during the tyranny of Robespierre.

REAL (P. F.) born in the Austrian Netherlands, was the first public accuser to the famous criminal tribunal of the 10th of August, 1792, was then substitute for the attorney of the commune; declared there in favour of the revolution of the 31st of May, and was afterwards one of the witnesses who deposed against Brissot; shewed great zeal in promoting the levy of the Parisians against the Vendée, and was intrusted with missions into the departments, for supplying Paris with provisions. Having afterwards reprobated the proscriptions of the Montagne, and having become suspected by the chiefs of that faction, he was then confined in the Luxembourg, and did not get out of it till after the 9th Thermidor. Restored to liberty, he appeared again in the society of Jacobins, and on the 6th of August, 1794, gave a description there of the interior of the prisons under the

reign of terror, and of the methods employed for fixing crimes on the persons confined. He also declared there in favour of the liberty of the press, (a question which then agitated and divided the minds of men, because the most violent Jacobins had declared against it); on the 10th of January, 1795, he presented an address to the convention, in the name of the section of Halle-au-Bled, became also editor of the Patriot of 1789, had Mehée for his principal assistant, and renounced his journal some time after the appointment of the directory; it was nearly at this period, too, that Réal was named historiographer to the republic; he also exercised the profession of an officious defender, which connected him with the proscribed of all parties, and especially with the members of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, the Vendémiairists, the partisans of royalty, and lastly the Babouvists, whom he defended at Vendôme with great ability. The most important affair with which he was intrusted, was that of Tort de la Sonde, who, about the end of 1793, denounced the minister of justice, Merlin; Réal prepared his accusations, and conducted his prosecutions, which placed him in opposition to the minister. In the elections of the year 6, (1798,) the friends of Réal used all their efforts to introduce him into the legislative body; but he was constantly rejected by the majority, and it was believed at the time that the influence of the director Merlin had greatly contributed to it. The crisis of the 30th Prairial, (19th of June, 1799,) which overthrew the latter, raised Réal to the office of commissioner from the directory to the department of Paris. He concurred indirectly in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) and immediately after entered into the council of state, in the section of justice. He several times presented to the legislative body law schemes on subjects of judicial order, and in February, 1804, at the time of the conspiracy of Georges and Pichegru, was specially charged with the preparation and carrying on of the affairs relat-

ing to the safety of the state. He is now one of the counsellors of state attached to the minister of general police. Réal has fluency, he speaks and writes with warmth, and also handles the weapon of ridicule with success. He has by him an immense collection of revolutionary anecdotes, containing some very curious things, but it is not supposed that he will ever give them to the world.

REDING (ALOYS, baron DE) ancient grand landaman of Switzerland, entered first into the service of Spain, and in 1788 retired, while yet young, into his native country. The loss of a beloved wife had plunged him into a profound melancholy, from which the irruption of the French into Switzerland suddenly roused him. It was he who gave to the other cantons the signal to fly to the assistance of Berne; he saw with pain certain commercial privileges which the sovereign towns enjoyed, to the exclusion of the country, and he had not only exhorted them to renounce them, but had set them the example of concessions. In this crisis, Reding appeared less alarmed at the open aggression of France, than at the secret dissensions which she had sown between the governors and the governed; he put himself at the head of the militia of Schwitz, and performed prodigies of valour. On the 2d of May, 1798, he, with a few mountaineers, gave battle to the French, who were very superior in numbers, broke their lines, and drove them from the field of Montgarten, already so famous for the victory gained over the Austrians in 1315, under the direction of one of his ancestors. Before he led on his brothers in arms to this desperate attack, Reding addressed to them a vehement speech, at the conclusion of which all exclaimed "Death, and no retreat!" and the conquerors of Europe were for a moment, conquered by a handful of militia-men, who, three times in that same day, prevented them from rallying; the next day was almost as glorious to the mountaineers; but all the other cantons had just accepted the new constitution, and Reding advised his

canton to accede to it. He did not appear again on the stage till after the treaty of Lunéville. When, on the 1st of September, 1801, the central government opened a general diet at Berne, to submit to it the plan of a definitive organization, he energetically defended the ancient liberties of the little cantons against the revolutionary party which maintained the principle of absolute unity. On both sides they shewed themselves inflexible: the previous condition which Reding proposed not having been admitted, he departed suddenly, on the 12th of October, with the deputies of Schwitz, Underwalden, and Uri; and this departure produced a division. Thirteen deputies declared that the three most ancient cantons having separated themselves, the diet must be regarded as imperfect; in a few days the seceders had the majority; they proceeded to the formation of a central government, composed of a senate and an executive council, from which the revolutionists were excluded, and the reins of which were intrusted to Reding, with the dignity of first landaman of Helvetia. Two whole months passed away without the French government's choosing to hold communication with this regency. Then Reding determined to go to Paris, to learn the intentions of France. He there solicited the recal of the French troops, and remonstrated against the union of the Valais; the first point was promised to him; Bonaparte even had a conference with him, in which he told him that the return of the oligarchs of Berne into the federative body, could not by any means be permitted by France; that nevertheless he would not oppose his retaining the presidentship, and the return of the little cantons to a form of government suited to their manners, provided the junction of the two parties took place. Reding returned and re-organized the central government in the manner agreed upon at Paris. After having devoted three months to this task, he adjourned the senate; but scarcely was he gone, when the new ministers assembled by night, and

deprived him and the rest of his party of their offices, tore the constitution agreed upon, and appointed leading men to make a new one. Reding denounced this outrage to the French government, and, on this occasion, accused their ambassador Verninac. He returned to Berne, protested, and retired. The new code was rejected by Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden. The French troops evacuated Helvetia, and immediately after their departure all Switzerland rose to expel the successors of Reding. The people of Schwitz had already convoked an assembly, of which he was president, the three democratic cantons had joined, and had taken a resolution to separate themselves from the new Helvetic republic, and to return to their ancient association of Waldstaten. The congress, to which they hastened to communicate this decision, notified to them that the necessary orders had just been given for triumphing over all resistance, and on both sides they prepared for battle; the mountaineers of Schwitz then conjured Reding to put himself again at their head. Scarcely had the vanguard of the regular troops, whom the congress sent against this confederacy, set their foot on the territory of the little cantons, when they were cut in pieces by the militia of Underwalden. At the first news of the march of the troops of the congress, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel, and even the Grisons, sent deputies to Schwitz, to renew there the ancient Helvetic oath, *to perish all for one, one for all.* Zurich shut its gates against the army of the congress, and was bombarded in less than seventeen days. The insurrection was general; the peasants of Argovia surrounded Berne, and drove out of it the congress, which hastened to entreat the intervention of France. A general diet opened at Schwitz, under the presidentship of Reding. But, on the 30th of September, the French government published a declaration, in which it expressed a resolution to interfere in these contests, and gave the confederates of Schwitz only five days to lay down their arms. They, however,

with Reding for their president, persisted in their resistance, and appealed to the treaty of Lunéville. General Rapp soon arrived in Switzerland, commissioned to see the will of the French government executed. On the 20th of October this officer announced to Reding, that he must dissolve the diet; but Reding having submitted this order to the assembled diet, they, after a long and very warm debate, resolved to continue assembled. The proclamation of the French government was not obeyed in any of the eastern cantons, and the French troops then received orders to enter Switzerland. Reding, as well as the diet, protested against the armed interference of France, and again appealed to the treaty of Lunéville. On the 28th of October the diet separated, being obliged to do so by force, and 3000 French troops seized Schwitz. The triumph of the party of Berne being thus secured, Reding was put under arrest by order of Ney, commander-in-chief, and removed to the fortress of Arbourg. A passport had before been offered him for leaving Switzerland, but he had refused it. He was shortly after restored to liberty, and even appointed landaman of the canton of Schwitz, in 1803; but this situation he accepted only at the solicitation of his friends. Reding is (1806) 45 or 50 years of age, and is considered as a man of pure intentions, but violent and inflexible in his resolutions.

REGNAUD (a barrister, deputy from the tiers-état of St. Jean d'Angely to the states-general,) shewed himself at first attached to the popular party, and several times appeared in the tribune to defend their cause; however, he afterwards inclined to the party of monarchy, and even edited in their favour a journal, (the Courier of Versailles,) which occasioned him to be violently insulted by the Marseillais in the Champs Elysées. Possessed of a fine voice, and a great deal of assurance, he suffered few meetings to pass without appearing in the tribune; he spoke several times on the finances, and on the 9th of Sep-

tember, 1789, on the subject of the two houses; he even ventured to attack the count de Mirabeau, who overwhelmed him with all his superiority. In July, 1790, he was secretary to the national assembly, then denounced the address of the Catholics of Nîmes, set himself up against the libels published to sow divisions among the regular troops, and defended the members of the ci-devant general assembly of St. Domingo, who were landed at Brest, and accused of exciting the squadron to insubordination. On the 21st of October he caused a sentence of three days' imprisonment to be passed against Guilhermy, who had insulted Mirabeau in the debates concerning the change of the flag. At the time of the nominal appeal, proposed in order to decide whether it should be declared that the ministers had lost the confidence of the nation, he was accused of having absented himself from the meeting, in order to avoid voting; but he protested against this assertion. On the 26th of January, 1791, he spoke for the restoration of the unsworn ecclesiastics, and then protested against the insertion of his name in the list of members of the monarchial club. On the 7th of May he defended the political rights of the men of colour, and voted for the erection of a statue to Voltaire. On the 21st of June, when the king's departure was made known, he proposed a decree for arresting any individual who should present himself to pass the frontier; set himself up against M. de Bouillé, whose removal he proposed; and was appointed commissioner to go into the departments of Ain, Haute-Saône, Jura, and Doubs. After the session, he edited the Journal of Paris, which he quitted after the 31st of May. He then went into the military carriages, was arrested at Douai as a suspected person, and set at liberty after the 9th Thermidor. Shortly after this period he was appointed governor of the army hospitals, with M. M. Demars and Lafleurye, an undertaking which ruined such of the governors as did not obtain other offices. In 1796 he attached himself to general Bo-

naparte, attended him into Italy, and edited a journal at Milan. He then accompanied the same general to Malta, where he for some time exercised the functions of a commissioner, and in December, 1799, was chosen a member of the council of state, in the section of the interior. In this station, during the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, he brought forward and defended various law schemes in the legislative body, especially those concerning the reform of the criminal law, the concordate, the re-establishment of the slave-trade, and the creation of the senatorships. In July, 1803, he was charged with a mission into the departments of the West, was chosen candidate to the conservative senate, by the electing college of Charente, and president of the class of literature in the Institute, in April, 1804. In the month of July, in the same year, he was appointed Imperial attorney-general of the high court, and grand officer of the legion of honour. It was he, too, who on the re-commencement of hostilities with Austria, (4th of September, 1805,) procured an order for the levying of 80,000 conscripts, and the re-organization of the national guard of the frontier department. He was, in the beginning of 1806, president of the section of the interior in the council of state, and it was he who, on the 6th of March in that year, communicated to the legislative body the causes and effects of the union of Genoa with France.

REGNIER (CLAUDE ANTOINE) a barrister, deputy from the bailiwick of Nancy to the states-general, employed himself there in the administration, and in the criminal law. On the 7th of April, 1790, he spoke against the impannelling of juries in civil causes. On the 28th of August he proposed bringing an accusation against Mirabeau the younger, in consequence of the embarrassment he had got into concerning his regiment. At the time of the affair at Nancy, he defended the municipality, and voted approbation of the conduct of Bouillé. On the 22d of June, 1791, he was sent into the departments of the

Rhine and the Vosges, in order to prevent the troubles which the escape of Louis XVI. might have occasioned there. The department of Meurthe having appointed him, in 1795, to the council of ancients; he opposed the admission of Armé, the return of the priests, &c.; was successively, in November, 1795, and February, 1796, secretary, and then president of the council, and was re-elected into it in 1799, the period at which he ought to have gone out of it. He opposed the printing of the address of the inhabitants of Grenoble against Scherer, voted for the suppression of that part of Dubois-Dubais' speech which seemed to criminate Rewbell, and proposed the terminating of the permanence on the 30th Prairial. He then supported Courtois' denunciation of the Jacobins, said that he was surprised at Colombel's jests on this subject, demanded that recourse should be had to the care of the inspectors, because the royalists borrowed all masks, alluded to the excesses of the latter in Haute Garonne, and praised the conduct of the magistrates of that department. Connected with the authors of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he was one of those who assembled on the morning of the 7th of November, at the house of Lemercier, president of the council of ancients, to decide there upon the definitive measures, and the means of securing the success of the new revolution; in the meeting of the 18th Brumaire, which was convoked at eight in the morning, (an unusual time,) he made a speech on the dangers which surrounded the legislative body, and presented the sketch of a decree for transferring it to St. Cloud. The next day, the 19th, he opposed the explanation required by the 500, of the motives which had dictated his project of the day before, founded on the inexpediency of giving the alarm to those who had caused the dangers of the legislative body. Being chosen president of the intermedial legislative committee, he pronounced, on the 26th of December, a discourse on the operations of the legislative body

since the 18th Brumaire, and after the organization of the constitution, entered into the council of state, in the section of finance: he presented to the legislative body several law projects concerning this department, and those of the forest organization, and the renewal of branding for forgery. On the 15th of September, 1802, he united, under the denomination of grand judge, the two administrations of justice and the police. In the month of December, on the installation of the court of cassation, he revived the ceremony which was formerly called the red mass. In 1804, the senator Fouché having been recalled to the administration of the police, M. Regnier retained his title of grand judge, and the administration of justice; he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and was decorated with the red ribbon on the 1st of February, 1805. The electing college of Meurthe, where he was born, chose him candidate to the conservative senate for the years 1804 and 1805.

RENAULT (AIMEE CECILE) daughter of a master stationer in Paris, and twenty years of age, was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris on the 29th Prairial, year 2, (17th of June, 1794,) as having tried to assassinate Robespierre. The sight of the blood, which flowed copiously in the capital, had disordered and inflamed the imagination of this girl; but it appears certain, and it was even then believed, that she had never harboured the design which was imputed to her. On the 23d of May, 1794, she presented herself at the house of Robespierre, and desired to see him. Being told that he was gone out, "He is," said she, "a public functionary, and ought, in that character, to answer all those who present themselves. When we had only a king, we were admitted to him immediately: I would shed all my blood to have one still." This style excited suspicions; she was taken to the committee and interrogated: "Do you know Robespierre?" she was asked. "No," answered she. "What did you want with him, then?"—"That

does not concern you!"—"Did you say that you wished for a king?"—"Yes, for you are 500 tyrants, and I was going to Robespierre just to see what a tyrant is like."—"Why do you carry that bundle with you?" She had under her arm some linen in a handkerchief. "Expecting to go whither you are going to conduct me, I was very glad to have a change of linen."—"What do you mean by that?" "To prison, and afterwards to the guillotine." The unhappy girl had guessed but too well; two knives were found in her pocket, and she was consequently condemned to death, as having intended to assassinate Robespierre. She was led to execution, covered with a red shift, and her father, who was 62 years of age, perished with her as her accomplice. Her relations, her friends, her acquaintances, were involved in her fate: more than 60 persons whom she did not know, but who were confined in the same prison, were also sent to the scaffold; and of all those who were connected with this girl, her brothers alone survived her. They were then with the armies: the committee of public safety caused them to be arrested there, and ordered that they should be conducted to Paris to be tried; but their comrades furnished them with the means of escape.

REVEILLON, head of a manufacture of coloured papers at Paris, and one of the first victims of the troubles of 1789. On the 27th of April the populace hanged him in effigy, under pretence that he had wanted to diminish the workmen's wages, and the next day his house was plundered, and his manufacture destroyed. Several of the ruffians who got into his cellars found their death there, by drinking vitriolic and nitrous acids, used in the composition of the colours. It has been asserted that this commotion was excited by the Orleans' party, whose views Reveillon had refused to serve, by devoting to them, for the days of insurrection, the numerous workmen whom he employed. The government granted him some compensation, but he was obliged to keep him-

self concealed in the Bastile for near a month, to avoid the pursuits of his enemies. He was still living, in 1806, enjoying a reputation for probity, and continuing the same business.

REWBELL, born at Colmar in 1746, chief of the barristers in the supreme council of Alsace, deputy from the tiers-état of the bailiwick of Colmar and Schelestadt to the states-general, was long the agent of several German princes who had possessions in Alsace, and afterwards undertook different causes against the same princes; a line of conduct which he took care, at the time of the revolution, to represent as a mark of patriotism and love of liberty. At the opening of the meetings of the tiers-état, he took pains to shew the necessity of constituting themselves, in order to oblige the two other orders to adopt a definitive resolution. On the 28th of July he denounced the plots of the royalists, and endeavoured to prove that the secrecy of letters ought not to be respected. On the 17th of August he opposed the declaration of rights proposed by Mirabeau, and accused him of influencing the assembly. On the 18th of September and 9th of October he described the foreign princes who had possessions in Alsace as so many petty tyrants, and recommended ejecting them. On the 14th of October he opposed the release of M. de Bézenval, and insisted on the formation of a committee of research, of which he was afterwards named a member. On the 19th of December he objected to all the plans of finance proposed, and wished that, instead, a forced levy should be made on all persons possessing cash; that for this purpose notaries should be obliged to give a list of all the specie that they had inventoried, and the municipalities to determine the sums which each individual should contribute to this loan. On the 21st and 24th of December, he combated the opinion of those who wished to give to the Jews the title of citizens, which they did not solicit, and he declared that at least in Alsace this title would endanger their safety. In 1790 he was secretary to the

national assembly, and successively proposed the sale of bells and the abolition of parliaments, opposed granting to the king the right of making peace and war, and then accepted the office of commissioner for the inspection of the bank extraordinary. In January, 1791, he urged the supplying the places of the unsworn ecclesiastics, proposed admitting priests to the public exercise of their worship, continuing to them their pensions as monks, and opposed the negociations begun by the emperor in favour of the princes who had possessions in Alsace. On the 15th of April he presided in the national assembly, and on the 16th of May attempted, but in vain, to procure a declaration that the members of the constituent assembly could be re-elected into the next legislature. On the 9th of July he spoke against the emigrants, and obtained a decree, that those who should not return within a month should be subjected to a treble contribution. It was he too who proposed in August, that the French troops should occupy the passes of Porentrui. After the session he was appointed deputy syndic of the department of Haut-Rhin, and repressed there the ferment that was excited by the news of the king's suspension. He was, next to Robespierre, the member of the national assembly who had most plainly shewed a desire for a republic. Becoming a member of the convention in September, 1792, he there earnestly pressed the trial of Louis XVI. demanded that the queen should be included in the same decree of accusation, and concluded by accusing those of imbecility who opposed it, declaring that she had sold her very diamonds to send succours to the emigrants. At the time of the king's trial he was on a mission at Mayence, and not being able to vote in the different nominal appeals, he gave his opinion in the following letter, dated the 6th of January, 1793, and signed by him, Haussman, and Merlin de Thionville:—"We are surrounded with dead and wounded; it is in the name of Louis Capet that the tyrants slaughter our brethren, and we learn that Louis Capet is still liv-

ing!" During the siege of Mayence, he seconded with considerable activity within the walls, his colleague Merlin, who shewed great bravery without. Being accused of having appropriated the elector's plate, he braved these criminations, and re-appeared in the national convention at the meeting of the 4th of August. He took care to keep in the back ground, and especially to be sent on a mission during the most tempestuous part of Robespierre's reign, and did not take any part in the contest which overthrew him; but immediately after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he declared loudly against the society of Jacobins, which pretended to interfere still in the government; and on the 11th and 16th of October, 1794, as well as on the 9th of November, he, amongst others, urged the suppression of this club. He then figured successively in the committee of general security, in that of public safety, presided in the convention in December, and, in the midst of remonstrances, pronounced the decree which excluded from the convention as federalists, the deputies outlawed after the 31st of May. He was then sent with Siéyès into Holland, to negociate peace with the new republic. In the course of 1795 he obtained more influence than he had had till then; and he was often heard to declaim against the terrorists, whose arms he insisted should be taken away, and at the same time against the royalists and the priests. On the 17th of April, 1795, he obtained a decree for the sale of the property of emigrants by lottery, for greater speed. Having entered, in September, into the council of 500, he was named their secretary at the opening of the meetings, and then member of the executive directory, of which he became first president. In this new office he shewed himself one of the most diligent members, and was constantly the partisan of vigorous measures. Naturally violent, and without education, he often prevailed in the assemblies of the directory, by the gestures and menaces which he permitted himself; and Barras alone,

when these scenes displeased him, silenced him with a single word. All testimonies agree in proving that he played only the second part on the 18th Fructidor, year 5; but it is beyond a doubt that it was he, more than any other, who afterwards, with Merlin, influenced the invasion of Switzerland, a scheme equally unjust and impolitic, which cost France more than one misfortune in 1799. After having seen Letourneur go out of the directory, (nobody is ignorant that this lot, decided by a black ball, heated in boiling water, was always arranged beforehand,) after having also expelled from it Carnot and Barthelemy, it seemed that he must also drive the feeble Laréveillère before him from it, and that he could yield only to Barras; he, however, consented to retreat in May, 1799, and was succeeded by Siéyès. Merlin, the successor of Barthélemy, had then acquired great influence in the directory; and it is said that, armed with papers which carried conviction respecting the financial conduct of Rewbell, he demanded the retreat of a rival, whose character and views did not accord with his projects: it is added, that what particularly determined Rewbell to accept the black ball, was the disorder which he remarked in the fiscal part of the government, as well as the reproaches which came from all quarters against him, concerning his wasteful expenses and the war of Switzerland. He nevertheless took his seat immediately in the council of ancients, to which he had just been nominated by his department. All the journals were then filled with invectives against him, and the following passage, which, in the end of June, appeared in The Friend of the Laws, was particularly remarked:—"By what fatality has John Rewbell, a barrister of Alsace, avaricious, heavy, drunken, and brutal, surrounded himself with names so unhappily formed as to express every thing that paints villany? The too-famous name of his brother-in-law is Rapinat, that of his secretary, Forfait, and that of his coadjutor, Grugeon. Henceforward, then, we may define crime in this

manner: Forfait shall be the positive, Grugeon or Rapinat, the comparative, and Rewbell the superlative. This last has restored the service of porcelain and other valuable effects which his family had taken from the Luxembourg: there still remains a suit of armour, valued at 109,000 *francs*; his sons have also sent back several horses which they had taken." However exaggerated these reproaches may be, they serve to shew the idea which was then entertained of Rewbell's morality: he was still worse treated in the letter of his colleague Carnot. In this letter is quoted Siéyès's saying, that Rapinat was the adjective of Rewbell. A butt in the council to all the accusations that were directed against the wasteful expenses ever since the crisis of the 30th of Prairial, the ex-director defended himself with unshaken assurance; he in some sort defied his accusers, and declaimed against the calumny which had conducted so many victims to the scaffold. The denunciations against him and his colleagues were not admitted, and he maintained himself against all assaults till the 18th Brumaire, which terminated his legislative career. He took but little part in this revolution, and it is at least very probable that he was inwardly adverse to it. Since that period he has lived obscurely in the capital, enjoying a considerable fortune. His eldest son was adjutant-general under the directory; but it appears that he has not been employed since the 18th Brumaire.

REYNIER (E.) a French general, born at Lausanne, on the 14th of January, 1771, was led by inclination to the study of the exact sciences; but war opened a career to him. In 1792 he served in the campaign in Holland, upon the staff; he was afterwards promoted to the rank of adjutant-general, and contributed, in 1793, to the success of the French armies at Lille, Menin, Courtray, &c. Being appointed general of brigade, during the conquest of Holland, he distinguished himself at the passage of the Waal. At the time of the prelimi-

naries of peace with Prussia, he was chosen, though still young, to mark the cantonments, and astonished the old Prussian generals by his wisdom and knowledge. He then went into the army of the Rhine, as chief of the staff under Moreau, and displayed great bravery and talent at the different passages of the Rhine, at the battles of Rastadt, Néresheim, Friedberg, Biberach, at the memorable retreat of that year, and at the siege of Kehl. During this first invasion of Germany, he had made known the nobleness of his character. The envoy of the margrave of Baden having proposed to him to take off a million of what was required from that country, and to accept a hundred thousand florins, received orders immediately to quit the territory occupied by the French army. The envoy of the town of Bruchsall having made him a similar offer; "Since," said Reynier to him, "you can offer me 500 guineas, you have only to add them to your contribution;" and he accordingly made the town pay this augmentation. Being prevented from all military service by an intrigue, the expedition to Egypt brought him again into employment; he contributed to the taking of Malta, to the victory of the Pyramids, he occupied the province of Charkié, situated on the borders of the desert of Syria, and contrived, by a mixture of severity and clemency, and by his constant attention to justice, to make himself beloved by that half barbarous people. In the campaign of Syria, he was the first to pass the desert, to overthrow the vanguard of the enemies, and to besiege El-Arish; 20,000 Turks hasten to relieve it; Reynier, destitute of provisions, attacks them with four battalions in the silence of the night, disperses them, kills the general, and the French live on the provisions that were in the enemies' camp. Reynier was at the siege of Acre, of which he had the command, while general Bonaparte went to Mount Tabor, where he gained the victory at the battle of Heliopolis, the success of which he decided by breaking through the

flower of the Janissaries who were entrenched at Malarie. When the Turks evacuated Egypt, they entreated Reynier to escort them; they wished, they said, for the safe-guard of a man who had but one word. After the assassination of Kleber, who had sent him to command in Kelioubeth, he returned to Cairo; and from that time begin his first subjects of complaint of Menou. Their rivalship in command, their difference of plans, every thing contributed to set them against each other: even the approach of the Anglo-Turks could not reconcile them, and the famous battle of the 30th Ventose, year 8, (20th of March, 1800,) in which general Reynier again gave proofs of uncommon valour, was lost to the French in consequence of those fatal dissensions. At last, in the night between the 23d and 24th Floréal, 300 foot-soldiers, 50 horse, and a piece of cannon, invested the house of Reynier, by order of Menou, and conducted him on board a vessel ready to set sail for France, where he arrived after a short and prosperous passage, and where he met with an unfavourable reception from the consular government. A quarrel which he had, in 1803, with general Destaing, whom he killed in a duel, banished him from Paris, and he was obliged to take refuge in his family. He had published, at the same time, a Relation of some Operations of the Army of Egypt, in which he blamed the conduct of Menou: this work was suppressed by order of the government. In 1805, however, the emperor called Reynier again into employment, and he was intrusted with the command of a part of the army of Italy which seized Naples, under the orders of prince Joseph, in February, 1806.

RHULIERES (CLAUDE-CARLOMAN) knight of St. Louis, of the French academy, accompanied the marquis de l'Hôpital into Russia, as secretary to the embassy, and witnessed the revolution which snatched the sceptre from Peter III. and placed Catherine II. on the throne. He wrote the history of this ca-

tastrophe in a few pages, but those pages are worthy of Sallust. It has been said, that the character which he gives in them of the empress was dictated to him by resentment. He also produced a picture of the revolution in Poland, and of the causes of the dismemberment of that republic: being informed by sure correspondents, and having collected excellent materials, he painted this event in its true colours. He was employing himself in collecting documents for the history of the French revolution, when death carried him off on the 30th of January, 1791. Imbued with the new philosophical ideas, he shewed some dispostion in favour of the revolution, without, however, adopting the measures of the new *régime*. Fond of liberty, he knew its limits and dreaded its abuses, but, as he owed much to the great, he regretted the favours that he had obtained from them, without appearing much attached to them. His Historical Remarks on the Situation of the Protestants in France, in which he pleads their cause with warmth, are full of learned investigation, and prove the sound critical abilities of the author. Rhulières being possessed of the abbé de Mably's manuscript on the History of France, wrote a conclusion to it, and the second part is entirely by him: this work appeared in 1789. To his historical and political knowledge, Rhulières added a talent for poetry. His Epistle on Disputes, by its harmony of style and abundance of thought, reminds us of the bright days of the French muse, and of those of eloquence and reason; indeed, when it appeared, Voltaire said to his friends: "Read that, it belongs to better times." There are also by him a pretty poem on Manual Wit, some little Tales, and some Epigrams which his satirical temper too often dictated to him. "Though very amusing in his verses," says Laharpe, "he was not gay in society; he was at those times even heavy and consequential."

RICHEPANSE, a French general, son of an officer in the horse-regiment of Conti, born in 1770,

in the department of the Moselle; received pay in 1774, and was reckoned, almost from his birth, among the soldiers. He passed successively through all the ranks; became sub-lieutenant in the first regiment of chasseurs in 1791; chief of a squadron in 1794; chief of brigade at the battle of Enoff, at the time of the passage of the Sieg, in 1796; general of brigade three days after the battle of Altenkirchen; and, lastly, general of division at the battle of Fossano on the 3d of January, 1800. He distinguished himself in all these engagements by uncommon presence of mind and intrepidity. On the 1st of June, at Altenkirchen, he, at the head of his chasseurs, overthrew the enemies' cavalry; during the action he had a horse killed under him, and received a sabre-wound in the arm. On the 7th of August he was wounded again in the battle near the river of Rauh-Eberabh. In April, 1797, he decided the success of the battle of Neuwied, by charging at the head of the cavalry; and his devotion to the directory having gained him the confidence of Hoche, that general gave him the command of the troops whom he sent to Paris in July, to serve the triumvirate against the majority of the councils, a commission which was afterwards transferred to Augereau. He served successively in the armies of Sambre and Meuse, of Germany, of England, of the Alps, of Italy, and of the Rhine. It was in this last army that he crowned his military reputation; he took a brilliant part in the victory of Hohenlinden, where at once he gave proofs of uncommon intrepidity and consummate talent. Being employed, in 1802, in the expedition to the colonies, he was charged with the conduct of that of Guadaloupe, and landed at the Pointe-à-Pitre. After having conquered the insurgents, who made a vigorous resistance, he died on the 3d of September, after a fortnight's illness. A monument has been erected over his grave.

RIOUFFE (H.) a man of letters, escaped from

Paris after the 31st of May, 1793, and went to Bordeaux; Tallien had him arrested in that town, with the Spaniard Marchéna; and sent him to the prisons of Paris, where he remained till after the fall of Robespierre. After the 9th Thermidor, he published Memoirs, and a Picture of the Prisons of Paris at that period, which were read with great eagerness. Being appointed, in December, 1799, a member of the tribunate, he excited, in the first meetings, the murmurs of his colleagues, and was called to order for praising Bonaparte with too great vehemence, and especially for having the air of defending him when no member had attacked him. On the 2d of January, 1800, he opposed the idea of a costume for the members of the legislative body. "Distinguishing marks," said he, "belong only to the executive power, the judges, the public officers, and the military." He then shewed that a costume was repugnant to the nature of the legislative power, because this power acts in the interior on itself, and because in the exterior, it does not act on its fellow-citizens, nor has any order to convey to them; on the 5th he defended the law scheme concerning the communication among the first authorities, and attacked the orators who had panegyrized Camille-Desmoulins and the national convention. "And I too," cried he, "will praise, but I will praise what the whole universe praises; I will honour the republic in him who governs it." On the 22d of June he celebrated the memory of Desaix, and afterwards made an eulogium on the bravery of the armies, especially of that of the East; he then gave a picture of the victories gained after the violation of the treaty of El-Arish, and voted that the tribunate should express the national gratitude on this subject. He was appointed secretary in October, 1802; member of the administrative committee on the 25th of September, 1804; and legionary on the 25th of November following. Going out of the tribunate at this period, he obtained the prefecture of the Côte-d'Or,

and was still administrator of that department in 1806. He wrote a poem on the Death of the Duke of Brunswick in 1787, and some essays in 1795.

RIVAROL (A. DE) was born at Bagnols in 1755, and was said to have usurped the titles of nobility, because his father, being without fortune, had been obliged to open an inn, to maintain his family. Young Rivarol, destined for the church, was at first sent to Avignon, to the seminary of St. Barbe; he soon grew weary of theology, went to Versailles, and, at first, took the name of Déparcieux, giving out that he was a relation of the celebrated *savant* of that name, who died in 1769; but a nephew of Déparcieux compelled Rivarol to resume his own name. An affair of gallantry obliged him to go to Paris in 1783: he then published a Letter on the Poem of the Gardens; another on the Aerostats; and a third on the Speaking Heads of the abbé Mical. These essays obtained him the editorship of the Mercure; being then received into the academy of Berlin, he published his Epistle to the King of Prussia, which shewed his taste and his talents for satire. In it he ridiculed Garat, with whom he worked at the journal of Panckouke, which he was obliged to quit on account of this dispute; and brought out the Criticism on the Poem of the Gardens, which was published in the form of a dialogue between a cabbage and a turnip, and met with prodigious success. In 1789 Rivarol ardently embraced the cause of monarchy, and, with Peltier and a few others, published the Acts of the Apostles; a Collection of ingenious Satires and Jests, as well in prose as in verse, in which the acts of the national assembly were devoted to ridicule and contempt. Having tried to quit France in 1790, he was arrested at Abbeville by the national guard, and published on this occasion a very amusing relation of his journey, in which he directed several pointed shafts against the revolution, and especially against Lafayette. It was believed at the time, that his zeal for the defence

of the monarchy had been profitable to him, and this opinion was founded on some extraordinary expenses in which he had been seen to indulge. He said of himself, in the words of Mirabeau, that he was sold to the court, and not paid for. What is certain is, that, having taken refuge at Hamburgh in 1792, he was obliged to go into the pay of a bookseller who, hoping to profit by his talents and reputation, received him into his house, and for a long time supplied all his personal expenses with a confidence which Rivarol was far from requiting, beginning every day some work which his natural indolence prevented him from continuing, and promising mountains and wonders to the credulous bookseller. This man at last lost patience, and Rivarol went to Berlin, leaving in pledge for his debts several manuscripts barely sketched, which will probably never see the light. He was very well received in that capital by the king and prince Henry; but this did not prevent him from greatly regretting his country. "The real promised land," wrote he to one of his friends in France, "is still the land where you are. I see it from afar, I desire to return to it, and I shall, perhaps, never revisit it." Rivarol made several vain attempts, under the directory, to return to France; the 18th Brumaire had restored to him a hope which was near being realized, when he died on the 11th of April, 1801, at the age of 47. In his youth he had married the daughter of a language master, her name was Louisa Materflint, but he was not happy in his union. "One day," said he, "I ventured to abuse Love; the next day, to revenge himself, he sent me Hymen; and since that time I have lived only on regret." In this marriage was born a son, who entered into the service of Denmark. The first work which began the reputation of Rivarol, was his Discourse on the Universality of the French Language, which gained the prize at the academy of Berlin in 1784. It contains new views, acute per-

ceptions, and the seeds of great talent; but it has more brilliancy than depth. The other works by this author are: The Inferno, a translation from Dante, in which the original is rather imitated than rendered. Accordingly Buffon, after having read it, politely said to him, "This work is not a translation, but a series of creations." Letters on Religion and Morality, in 1787, published on occasion of M. Necker's work on the Importance of Religious Opinions. Little Almanack of Great Men, 1788, a severe satire which stirred up a crowd of obscure writers against the author,, Several sharp reflections in this pamphlet were attributed to Champeenets; but Rivarol reclaimed them, and insisted that he had written the whole. Letters to the French Noblesse, 1792. On the Political Life of Lafayette, 1792. Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language, followed by a Discourse on the Intellectual and Moral Faculties of Man; Hamburgh, 1797. The introduction to this work, which was aimed at the revolutionists, caused it to be prohibited in France by the directory. Rivarol was one of the cleverest men of his time, and, with less study and more method, he would have been one of the most distinguished authors; he excelled particularly in society by his lively sallies and satirical remarks. His wife, who remained at Paris during the whole revolution, lives there still in a state approaching to indigence; she has translated several works from the English; amongst others, The Effects of Government on Agriculture in Italy, with an Account of its different Governments. She has also published an Account of the Life and Death of her Husband, in answer to what appeared in the journals.

ROBESPIERRE (MAXIMILIEN ISIDORE) was born at Arras in 1759. His father, a barrister in the superior council of Artois, having ruined himself by his prodigality, left France long before the revolution, established a school for the French at Co-

logne, and went into England, and thence into America, where he suffered his friends to be ignorant of his existence. His mother, whose name was Maria Josepha Carreau, was the daughter of a brewer; she soon died, leaving her son only nine years old, and a brother who shared his fate. The bishop of Arras, M. de Conzié, who afterwards shewed such aversion from the principles of the revolution, contributed to send Robespierre to the college of Louis le Grand, where he had got him admitted on the foundation. It is said that, even in his childhood, he was gloomy and wicked, though timid, and that this temper, which he restrained before his masters, past with them for love of study, and gained him the favour of some among them, whilst others foresaw the blackness of his soul. The abbé de Proyart, the master, was the dispenser of the remittances which the bishop of Arras made to him; and the abbé Aimé, canon of Paris, of whom he was afterwards the persecutor, allowed him his table. M. Hérivaux, one of the professors, an admirer of the heroes of Rome, contributed greatly to develop the love of republicanism in him; he surnamed him the *Roman*, and incessantly praised his already declared love of independence and equality. More assiduous, more diligent than is usual at that age, he went through his studies with considerable credit, and even gave hopes, as to talent, that he was far from realizing afterwards. In 1775, when Louis XVI. made his entry into Paris, he was chosen by his fellow-students to present to that prince the homage of their gratitude. Becoming a barrister in the council of Artois, he wrote against the magistrates of St. Omer, those of Arras, and the states of his province; and though little esteemed in his body, on account of his irascibility, he obtained a place in the academy of Arras. The political troubles of 1788 heated his brain; he was soon remarked in the revolutionary meetings at the beginning of 1789, and the tiers-état of the province of Artois

afterwards appointed him one of their deputies to the states-general. On his arrival at the assembly, he at first obtained very little influence there; and he was even considered, during this first session, only as a gloomy man, capable of every thing, but gifted with very little ability. However, though the want of eloquence did not permit him to vie with the orators who then shone in the tribune, he began to acquire great power over the populace, and Necker in consequence, cajoled him in the meanest manner, on the 19th of June. For some time he paid court to Mirabeau, who despised him, yet he accompanied him so assiduously in the streets and public squares, that he was at last surnamed Mirabeau's ape. It is not that he was attached to that celebrated man, but he flattered in him the idol of the people, and took care to withdraw from him, as he saw him losing his popularity. The first time that he made himself remarked in the constituent assembly, was on the 20th of July, 1789, when he opposed a scheme of martial law, and from that time endeavoured to legitimatize insurrection. On the 27th he warmly attacked M. de Castelnau, French minister at Geneva, on whom had been seized several letters which could not, however, be construed into any thing suspicious. On the 24th of August, in a speech in which he attacked despotism, tyranny, &c. he conjured the assembly to pass a decree for the liberty of the press, as a guarantee of the public liberty. On the 28th, at the time when France was decreed to be a monarchy, he wished to oppose this declaration, and made some allusion to a republic; but not having had courage to speak out, the assembly, suspecting his intention, imposed silence on him. Ever ardent in denouncing, he endeavoured, on the 5th of September, to criminate Laselle, second commander of the Parisian national guard; but the general voice again closed his mouth. On the 5th of October he inveighed virulently against the king and the ministers, on occasion of some reflections which the

monarch had permitted himself on some decrees presented for his sanction; and on the 8th he renewed the same invectives against them. On the 5th and 6th of October he appeared not to take any very decided part in the efforts of the factions who had concurred in bringing on this event, and contented himself with haranguing, on the 5th, the women who accompanied Maillard to the assembly. On the 21st of October he expatiated for a long time on the misfortunes of the people, and on the crimes and conspiracies of the government; but his speech produced as little effect as one that he made the next day, to prove that the man who has not a penny-worth of property has as much right to be an elector and eligible as a proprietor. He afterwards successively accused the states of Cambresis on the 9th of November; M. d'Albert de Rioms on the 14th of December; and the parliament of Rennes on the 15th of the same month. On the 23d he solicited the right of citizenship in favour of Jews, actors, and executioners. In 1790 he continued to gain power in the clubs, and to see himself despised in the assembly. On the 18th of May, at the time of the discussion concerning the right of making peace and war, he warmly opposed the grant of this right to the king, and said, that that prince was only the commissioner, the delegate of the nation, charged with the execution of their will. On the 19th of June he was chosen secretary; a few days after he invoked the justice of the nation in favour of ecclesiastics advanced in life, and demanded that their allowance should be proportioned to their wants. As a distinguished member of the Jacobin club, he took a very active part in the affair of Avignon; and, on the 18th of November, he strongly urged the union of Franche-Comté with France. In January, 1791, he spoke several times on the criminal law; and shewed then, as well as on the 27th of February, on the subject of the emigrants, and on the 19th of March in a debate concerning the priests, a mode-

ration which was supposed to be so foreign to him, that he was suspected of some secret motives. On the 30th of May he declared in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death; and this man, who was, a few months after, to make rivers of blood run, maintained that this punishment could have been invented only by tyrants. A secretary having the next day read a letter, in which the abbè Raynal censured the greatest part of the proceedings of the assembly, Robespierre rushed into the tribune, and endeavoured to cover this old apostle of liberty with ignominy. On the 21st of June, at the king's departure for Varennes, he shewed the greatest dejection; but as soon as that prince had been arrested, his hope of overturning the monarchy did but increase, and he laboured with all his power to bring on the insurrection which took place in the Champ de Mars, on the 14th, 16th, and 17th of July. On the 14th, in the tribune of the assembly, he vehemently attacked the principle of the king's inviolability, hoping to have him brought to trial; but, at the end of the meeting, seeing that his opinion was rejected, notwithstanding the petition presented in the same sense by the factious persons, he again began to fear for himself, and demanded that at least they would not seek the destruction of the persons engaged in that affair. The next day, in going out of the Jacobin club, he said to the people who surrounded him, "My friends, all is lost; the king is saved." This saying alone betrayed his projects and his fears; however, on the 16th, instead of going to the assembly, he went to the Jacobin club (which all the other deputies, Pétion, Buzot, Prieur, Antoine, and Rœderer alone excepted, had just quitted), denounced his colleagues; said that an attempt had been made to assassinate him; and seconded by Marat and Danton, so inflamed the minds of men, that the next day, the 17th, they assembled again in the Champ de Mars, and there erected an altar, with this inscription: "To him who has deserved well of his country;" and underneath the name of Robes-

pierre. But after having thus excited this insurrection, the aim of which was always the king's deposition, he durst not appear himself, conducted himself with cowardice at the decisive moment, and Lafayette at the head of the armed force dispersed this mob. On the 2d of September, speaking on the manner of presenting the constitutional act for the king's sanction, he declaimed against that prince, against the constitution which preserved to him rights that he would have wished to tear from him; and being unable to destroy alone what the majority had done, he consoled himself by abuse of the monarch, and of the laws which fettered his advance to a republic. On the 5th he opposed Barnave on the subject of the colonies; and this meeting is perhaps that in which he was listened to most quietly, his opinions having been always till then rejected, frequently even with disdain, on account of his violence. On the day that the assembly closed, the people came for him on his leaving the hall, and put on his head a garland of oak, placed him in a carriage, unharnessed the horses, and drew him home, crying, "This is the friend of the people, the great defender of liberty." Pétion was associated in this triumph. This same Pétion having afterwards accused him of affecting to be religious, he justified himself, by saying to him at the Jacobin club, "You know what I do: what signifies it to you what I say?" Charles de Lameth had likewise for a time wished to have him tried, concerning some juridical papers; such as supposed orders from the king, and circular letters to procure the burning of castles and the massacre of their owners; but he perceived that it would be attacking all the Jacobins, since Robespierre had been only their interpreter and agent. Having obtained a leave of absence, he went to his native place, and was there received with enthusiasm by all those who were of the popular party. The people went to meet him; even in the suburbs civic crowns were presented to him, and in the evening the town was illuminated. A few

persons only, who were supposed not to approve of the revolution, refused to join this festival, which was afterwards a reason for persecuting them. In June, 1791, he had been named accuser to the criminal tribunal of Paris, and after having quitted the legislative body, he took the oath for this office before the municipality, on the 15th of February, 1792; but on the 15th of April he gave in his resignation, in order to devote himself entirely to the direction of the Jacobin club; this resignation, however, brought him into disfavour for a time. It was he, nevertheless, who, on the 19th of March, received Dumouriez; embraced him in the Jacobin club, and said to him, "If Dumouriez continues as he has begun, he will find a brother in each of us; but I consider it as very difficult to meet with a minister who is really a citizen." Dumouriez answered him by throwing himself on his neck, and received the red cap from his hands. At that time Robespierre frequently appeared at the bar of the legislature, to congratulate or terrify them, in the name of his party. Always timid and hypocritical, always dexterous in profiting by the energy and the labours of his accomplices, he took but a secondary part in the commotions of the 20th of June and 10th of August; did not appear in person at the head of any of these revolts, but became on the 10th, member of the municipality which then reigned in the capital; was afterwards president of the tribunal charged with trying the victims of that day, and lastly, member of the council of justice, which co-operated with the minister Danton. He, however, refused the presidentship of the tribunal of the 10th of August, because he had long, he said, denounced and accused the conspirators whom this tribunal was appointed to try. On the 12th of August he demanded, in the Jacobin club, the trial and execution of Custines within twenty-four hours. As to the massacres of September, he appears to have contented himself, according to his usual custom, with reaping the profit of them, without personally participating in

them: he privately helped to fill the prisons, and to exasperate the people, whom he then allowed to act under the direction of Danton and others; but he had a conversation with Mandar on the subject of these massacres, which describes him better than the longest dissertation. (See Mandar.) He had been for some time connected with Marat and Danton; he made use of the impetuosity of the first, without fearing to find a rival in him; and though he dreaded the ascendant of the second, he supported himself by his character and his revolutionary forms, as long as he had other enemies to combat. With the help of such auxiliaries, he already exercised great authority over the Jacobins, and by them over the capital, which in its turn influenced the legislature and the provinces. But this very power early made him enemies; and having been nominated deputy of Paris to the national convention, he saw himself, in the fifth meeting (25th of September) denounced by Rabecqui and by several other Girondins, as wanting to raise himself to the dictatorship. He coldly ascended the tribune, and, after a very long relation of all his labours since 1789, a relation which was often interrupted by the Girondins, he defended himself by denouncing those who accused him, and the assembly passed to the order of the day. He was again attacked on the 29th of October, by the minister Roland, by Rebecqui, and especially by Louvet, who pronounced against him a very eloquent discourse, which madame Roland called the Robespierride. He immediately strove to justify himself, assisted by his brother and Danton, who were, as well as himself, very unfavourably heard; but the 5th of November became the day of his triumph: he employed the whole time of the meeting in repelling Louvet's denunciation; he prevailed over the Girondins, and then went to enjoy his victory at the Jacobin club, where Merlin de Thionville assured him that he was *an eagle, and that Barbaroux was a reptile.* Manuel and Collot also congratulated him in the same style. From this time

he did not cease to seek the death of Louis XVI. with incredible animosity and perseverance. On the 30th of November he demanded that "the last tyrant of France should be tried without delay, and that the punishment due to his crimes should be adjudged to him." On the 2d of December he maintained, in a long speech, that "the business was not the judgment of Louis, but an act of national providence, to be exercised in declaring that prince a traitor to the French nation and to humanity; and in condemning him to give a great example to the world, in the very place where, on the 10th of August, the martyrs to liberty had perished." He also wished to send the queen and madame Elisabeth before the tribunals, and to keep the dauphin in the Temple till a peace. On the 3d of December he was refused permission to speak on the same subject, but on the 4th he spoke, notwithstanding violent opposition, and proposed that "Louis should be immediately condemned to death for an insurrection." In short, till the very day of the king's execution, he was continually in the tribune, uttering (according to the expression of one of his colleagues,) the vociferations of a cannibal, and atrocious pre-judgments: it is useless to add, that he voted for death on the day of the nominal appeal. On the 27th of March, 1793, he again persecuted the remainder of the house of Bourbon; and, confounding their cause with that of the Girondins, against whom he had long maintained a painful struggle, he demanded, on the 10th of April, that the queen, the duke of Orleans, Sillery, Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, and Brissot, should be sent before the revolutionary tribunal. In the midst of this contest, which was several times near becoming fatal to him, he continued to enjoy great power in the capital, and to propose, from time to time, decrees more worthy of the member of a faction than a statesman: but at last, the events of the 31st of May, and the 1st and 2d of June, which were effected by the Dantonists, and especially by the commune, much more than by

him, rendered him completely master of the convention, and laid the foundation of that tyrannical power, which ceased but with his life. His most dangerous enemies among the Girondins were outlawed, the others arrested; and from that time every thing trembled before him, and before that revolutionary government, which was confided to the committee of public safety, of which he took the direction, and to twelve committees which succeeded the ministers. The multiplicity of denunciations and executions awoke in all minds a suspicion, a terror, which soon gave to Paris and to all France the air of a desert; scarcely durst people speak to each other, and every man thought he saw a denunciator in the man whom he met. Robespierre, occupied in the committees with his accomplices, appeared from that time less frequently in the convention, and spoke there only to be applauded. The wife and the sister of Louis XVI. perished on the scaffold; Lyons, Toulon, Arras, Bedoin, the Vendée, the federalized departments, became more particularly the victims of the orders issued by his committees, and executed by his proconsuls. All the men, however, who had appeared his friends, all those who had kept in the same line, or, to speak more properly; who had prepared his power, soon grew weary of obeying a man who had had no other talent than that of appropriating to himself their success. It must also be observed, that immediately after the 31st of May, he declared his final views, by declaring himself the protector of the 73 deputies excluded from the convention, and opposing the passing a decree of accusation against them. On the 7th of February, 1794, he again defended in the Jacobin club the remainder of that party called the Marais of the convention; said that these deputies, formerly led astray by perfidious chiefs, were at that time taking a part in the salutary decisions of the assembly; and caused the person who had attacked them to be expelled from the society of Jacobins. A short time after, he voted that persons

ennobled by the possession of offices should be exempt from the general measures of police. Several other circumstances give reason to suppose that, if he had triumphed on the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he would have acted like the retributive party, and sacrificed the Jacobins to his power, while he invoked justice, humanity, moderation, &c. We shall also mention, in support of this remark, that he one day carried, against the sentiments of the Montagne, a decree, in which he had interested that inert portion of the convention, called the *Ventre*, or the *Marais;* and that, proud of his triumph, he let slip a part of his secret, by addressing to the Montagnards these remarkable words:—"I shall teach you that it is by the majority that laws are made." These different causes acted by turns to remove from him his friends and his enemies. The faction of the commune, or the Hebertists, which had contributed more than any other to rid him of the Girondins, was the first to separate from the committees, and consequently from Robespierre. Proud of the victories which it had till that time made the Montagne gain, it thought itself able to reign alone, and to dictate laws to the convention; but the good fortune, or the address of Robespierre, found means to bring against it at once the Jacobins and the Cordeliers, (it had just separated itself from the latter faction,) and it sunk, in March, 1794, under their united efforts. Danton, Desmoulins, and other Cordeliers, laboured more at its ruin than Robespierre; but he, according to his custom, contrived to reap all the benefit of it. It was after this very victory, however, that he had a still more terrible enemy to contend with. That Danton, whose energy had been so useful to him, and in whose shadow he had so often walked, while he detested him, had helped to sweep away the other factions before him: the two parties, of which they were the heads, then alone remained, and it was necessary that one or the other should sink. But it was to be expected that the inconsiderate boldness of Danton would yield to

the cunning of his enemy, who had taken care to place all his creatures in the government beforehand, and to remove the Cordeliers from it by degrees, in order to deprive them of all means of acting. Indeed, after having in a manner shared his power with him, he had taken care to begin depriving him of his popularity, by sending him to enrich himself in Holland; and afterwards a week was sufficient for him to have Danton accused, arrested, and sent to the scaffold with Desmoulins, Lacroix, Fabre, &c. In the course of the same month (April) he also delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal the remainder of the party of the commune, and of that of the Cordeliers, whom he termed *atheists;* and, from that time till his fall, his power found no more rivals. In August, 1793, he had condescended to preside in the convention, which he himself called his *machine of decrees;* but it was always in the Jacobin club and in the committees that he prepared the execution of his projects; and the words, "it is necessary," "it must be so," "I will have it," at last became his daily expressions.—Though he spoke little in the assembly, he often occupied the tribune in the Jacobin club, signified his orders there with the greatest despotism, and on the 11th of February, 1794, even caused two members to be expelled for having presumed to oppose his opinion. What is worthy of remark is, that France, groaning under the contests of the different parties, rejoiced for a short time in the blows which Robespierre gave them, hoping yet to be less unhappy under a single tyrant. The royalists, besides, thanked him for having dragged the most violent revolutionists to the scaffold, and almost forgot the laws of blood in which he had had a part; among others, that shocking decree passed against the English and Hanoverian prisoners, which the armies constantly refused to execute. It was in the beginning of May that he announced, by Barère, the usual organ of his commands, his new plan of religion, which gained him yet more applause, but which must have proved to every thinking man,

that the tyrant thought himself at length master of the government, since he who had till that time attempted only to destroy, thought of rebuilding. In June he presided, for the second time, in the convention, and this is the period when the reign of terror was carried to its height, and (to say the truth) that also when he was least present, either at the convention, or at the committees. In silence, however, was then gathering a storm, which was soon to overthrow him: nevertheless it is certain that if, content with having destroyed all the first men of the convention, and with every day decimating all France, he had spared only his colleagues, among whom there was no longer any one who ventured to pretend to the first rank, his power would probably still have been of some duration; but cowardly, timid, and suspicious, feeling his weakness, and thinking to mask it with barbarity, or rather seeking to create himself a support in the moderate party, by sacrificing to opinion, with which he wished to prop himself, the principal agents of the revolutionary government, and particularly the greatest part of the deputies who had been intrusted with missions, he announced the design of punishing the crimes and wasteful expenses of his colleagues, and of loading them with the crimes which, when conquerors, they re-charged on him; and he thus forced to resistance men who would, perhaps, have desired nothing more than to serve and command under him; the sight of the danger re-animated their courage, and certain of their destruction, they resolved to try at least to save themselves by a bold stroke. On the 10th of June, Ruamps, and especially Bourdon de l'Oisé, ventured to shew some suspicion of the committee of public safety, which occasioned on the 11th a debate, in which Robespierre spoke with despotism, and his confidents Barère and Billaud-Varennes (who were to be his accusers a month afterwards) put Tallien to silence when he undertook the defence of Bourdon; the two last and their friends saw that they were irretrievably ruined,

and from that time they redoubled their efforts to overthrow Robespierre. Of this he was not ignorant; but forgetting the system of attack which had always succeeded with him, and remaining deaf to the advice of St. Just, who united intrepidity to coolness, he temporized and ruined himself. After having passed several days in retirement, employed in projecting, while he ought to have been acting; after having cooled, rather than warmed his partisans, by indecisive speeches made in the Jacobin club, he appeared again on the 26th of July, 1794, in the convention, and ascended the tribune to extol his own virtue. He endeavoured to gain over the Plaine, by reminding it that he had always defended it, and especially that he had opposed the accusation of the 73. He then declaimed against the committees, of which several members (Billaud-Varennes among others) were leaving him; some because they saw the storm gathering over his head; others, because they had learnt that their names were in their turn placed on the lists of proscription. Bourdon again ventured to begin the attack first, by demanding that Robespierre's speech should be referred to the examination of the committees before it was sent to be printed, under pretence that errors might have got into it. *Errors!* into a speech of Robespierre's. This expression struck all ears; the party was firmly connected, it was thought time to act, and Vadier, Cambon, Charlier, Billaud, Panis, Amar, Bentabolle, Thirion, and Bréard, spoke successively against the despot, but with a half-boldness which shewed the terror that he inspired. Barère alone, still uncertain, pronounced only insignificant phrases, incapable of compromising him with either of the two parties. In the mean time Robespierre perceived all the danger that threatened him; he saw that the greatest part of the members of the government were abandoning him, either through hatred, or that they might not fall with him; and on the night between the 26th and 27th he assembled his intimate friends. St. Just pressed him to act im-

mediately; he delayed it for twenty-four hours, and that delay was his sentence of death. In vain St. Just wished to speak the next day in the convention; his voice was drowned: Tallien began the contest again, Billaud-Varennes finished the tearing of the veil, and Robespierre having rushed into the tribune, cries of "Down with the tyrant!" immediately drove him from it. Then the people vied with each other in declaiming against the overthrown idol, and in giving him the last blows. However, threatened on all sides, he shewed more courage than he was suspected of possessing; he still presumed to threaten the convention, and to say with an air of superiority to Tallien, who demanded permission to speak in order to bring back the debate to its real subject, "I shall be able to bring it back." Nevertheless, after several accusations, which gave time for the principal part of the leaders to descend from the Montagne, and go about the hall to make sure of a majority, and to conquer the fear and uncertainty of the Plaine, the decree of arrest was at last put to the vote, and carried against Robespierre, his brother, St. Just, Couthon, and Lebas, (who, not choosing, he said, to share in the shame of a decree passed against his friends, earnestly requested to be included in it). It was then that Robespierre, turning towards the conquerors, cried, "The ruffians triumph." But, in the night, the committee of general security was attacked, Robespierre and his accomplices were carried off from the Luxembourg, and conducted to the commune, where they were received, and where the commander of the national guard, Hanriot, the mayor Fleuriot, the agent of the commune, Payan, and the rest of their friends, swore to defend them, and declared themselves in a state of insurrection against the convention. Robespierre then, for a short time, entertained the hope of triumphing; he even declared that he should march to the convention in two hours, and he, in conjunction with St. Just, wrote the following note to Couthon, who was not

yet with him:—"Couthon, all the patriots are proscribed; the whole nation is risen; it would be betraying it not to come to the commune where we are." But Robespierre and his party lost their time in talking. The Parisians, resolved to declare for the conquerors, were waiting to know to which side the victory would fall, and who would be the masters whom it would be necessary to obey. The convention took the lead; it outlawed Robespierre and his partisans, and appointed Barras and eleven commissioners to direct the armed force; then that part of the troops which had at first ranged itself on Hanriot's side, abandoned him, and at three o'clock in the morning the town-hall, Robespierre, and his friends, were in the power of the conventionalists. At the moment when he saw that he was going to be seized, he tried to destroy himself with a pistol-shot; but he only shattered his under jaw. (Others have thought that he had made use of his brother's hand to deprive himself of life, and others again have said, that the shot was given by the gendarme Médal, who had sprung upon him to arrest him, and against whom he was defending himself.) He was immediately led into the lobby of the meeting-hall, then shut up in the Conciergerie, and executed on the same day, 10th Thermidor, (28th July, 1794). Whilst he was in the anti-chamber of the committee, a slight dressing was put on his wound; he wished to wipe away the blood with which his mouth was filled: they gave him a cloth already bloody, and as he pushed it away, they said to him, "It is blood, it is what thou likest." He looked with an expression of disdain and pity at the person who addressed this speech to him, and continued to wipe his mouth with an appearance of tranquillity. What is worthy of remark is, that during his short confinement, he occupied the same dungeon that Hébert, Danton, and Chaumette, had successively inhabited. The gaolers knocked him about without ceremony, while he, with a stupified air, was examining his sad abode; and when he made a sign

to one of them, (for he could no longer speak,) to bring him a pen and ink, "What dost thou want with it?" said the man to him, "is it to write to thy Maker? Thou wilt see him without delay!" When he went out to go to execution, the prisoners obstructing the passage, the gaoler cried out, "Make way, make way, I say, for the incorruptible man." He was carried in a cart, placed between Hanriot and Couthon: the shops, the windows, the roofs, were filled with spectators, and cries of joy accompanied him all the way. His head was wrapt in a bloody cloth, which supported his under jaw, so that his pale and livid countenance was but half seen. The horsemen who escorted him shewed him to the spectators with the point of their sabres. The mob stopped him before the house where he lived; some women danced before the cart, and one of them cried out to him, "Thy execution intoxicates me with joy! Descend to hell, with the curses of all wives, and of all mothers!" The executioner, when about to put him to death, roughly tore the dressing off his wound: he uttered a horrible cry, his under jaw separated from the upper; the blood spouted out, and his head presented a most hideous spectacle. He died at the age of 35. The following epitaph was written for him:—"Passenger, lament not his fate, for, were he living, thou would'st be dead." Of all the men whom the French revolution brought into notice, not one has left a name so abhorred as Robespierre. We are certainly far from wishing to diminish the horror that he inspires; yet, would it not be easy to prove that, like those impure animals which the ancients loaded with all the iniquities of a nation at the moment of sacrificing them, he, at the moment of his fall, was loaded, overwhelmed with the iniquities, the crimes of his accomplices, and even of his enemies, who chose (if we may use the expression,) to purify themselves at his expense. Robespierre, devoured by ambition, believed that blood would be useful to his schemes, and he made it flow in tor-

rents; but it would be absurd to imagine that he ever could have invented and directed all those little details of cruelty that were the delight of Fouquier, Dumas, Collot, Carrier, Billaud, &c. and all the throng of proconsuls and members of committees, who, less vast in their ambition, but more vile, were some as cruel, and others still more barbarous than he. They afterwards threw their own crimes on Robespierre, and consented to be deemed far more base than they were, in order to appear less guilty; but though the overthrown tyrant could not answer their accusations, facts answer them for him. Nobody is ignorant that it was during his absence from the committees, in 1794, that the reign of terror was carried to its height, and the executions of the tribunal were still more numerous; and indeed when the chiefs of the Thermidorians reproached him, on the 9th Thermidor, it was not with having tyrannised over, and ruined his country, and deluged it with blood; one charged him with having despised his report concerning some agents of Pitt; another, with having abused his works: among others may be reckoned Billaud-Varennes, who accused him of having kept his plan of revolutionary government for six weeks, and tried to destroy it; Tallien, of having recalled him from Bourdeaux, at the solicitations of young Julien, &c.; all in short, of having calumniated the committees, and wanted to proscribe his colleagues. They were very well aware that the principal part of the revolutionary laws, the principal part of the acts of tyranny or cruelty had been less frequently proposed or committed by Robespierre than by themselves, the commune, the Cordeliers, and those Girondins whom many people have since been pleased, one does not very well know why, to consider as moderatists. These remarks, then, do not tend to justify Robespierre, but to prove that the proconsuls, and still more the members of the committees during the year two, ought to share in his condemnation, and that it is very much in vain that they incessantly bring

forward the words *terror and Robespierre*, as an ægis capable of repelling all the reproaches of their own time, and protecting them from the judgment of posterity. Robespierre had not any of those accomplishments or brilliant advantages which seem to command success. He was hard, dry, without imagination and without courage, neither could his feeble constitution, his gloomy and livid countenance, his weak sight, his almost inaudible voice, prepossess or seduce the multitude; and though in public speaking he had, by long habit, attained a degree of facility, he could never contend with the principal orators of the convention; but nature seemed to supply all the resources that she denied him, by granting him the art of profiting at the same time by the talents of others, and by the faults which they might commit. For ever surrounded with a band of women, who were called his jupons-gras, and with some men of the lowest mob, to whom he committed the care of supporting and extending his popularity, he also employed them usefully in order to appropriate the merit of all the revolutionary projects in the eyes of the multitude; and strong in his integrity in pecuniary matters, he always took care to open the path of honours, and especially of riches, to his rivals, in order that he might have an additional way of ruining them. Lastly, a matter which was known to few, and which powerfully upheld his authority, was a kind of watch that he kept on all the distinguished men in the revolution. He began, from the time of the constituent assembly, to take note of their steps, their opinions, their inconsistencies, their weaknesses, in short, their whole conduct; and this picture assisted him, more than can be imagined, in terrifying or governing some, and in ruining others. In short, though Robespierre was very inferior to the part that he had undertaken, we are at least obliged to own that he was not an ordinary man.

ROCHAMBEAU (JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR DE) born the 1st of July, 1725, entered, at

16 years of age, into the horse regiment of St. Simon as cornet, went through the campaigns of Bohemia and Bavaria, under Marshal Broglio; and served in the attack on the lines of Weissembourg and at the siege of Fribourg. He was afterwards aid-de-camp to the duke of Orleans and the count de Clermont, and was with the latter at the sieges of Anvers, Namur, and at the battle of Raucoux. At 22 years of age he was colonel of the regiment of Marche, which he commanded at the battle of Lanfelt, made several charges at its head, and received two serious wounds in the sight of Louis XV. In 1748 M. de Lowendal commissioned him to invest Maëstricht. In 1756 he was brigadier of infantry and knight of St. Louis, he besieged Mahou under marshal de Richelieu, he descended into the fosses, in spite of the fire from the English artillery, and the town was carried. In 1757 he was major-general of the army of the Upper Rhine, seized on the country of Halberstadt and Regenstein, and took the Prussian garrison prisoners. At the battle of Crevelt, his brigade, with two others, resisted the whole army of prince Ferdinand. He was present at the battle of Minden, and, at the end of the campaign, obliged general Luckner to retire into the passes of Salmunster. In 1760 he was at the passage of the Lahn, and at the battle of Corbach, under Broglio. In August he destroyed a division of 8000 men, commanded by the count de Fersen, who was killed. At the battle of Clostercamp, the hereditary prince having made an attack during the night, Rochambeau, by a skilful manœuvre, stood the first onset of the enemy, and decided the success of the day. He was wounded, and had 800 men killed or wounded in his brigade. It was in this engagement that d'Assas, captain in the regiment of Auvergne, perished. Being appointed major-general, he continued to distinguish himself in the campaigns of 1760, 1761, and 1762, and especially at Cassel, of which he contributed to raise the siege, and at the battle of Filinghamin, where he commanded the right wing. In

1780 he was made lieutenant-general, and sent, at the head of the French troops, to America. To his skill and dexterous manœuvres was owing the famous capitulation of York-town, where the English army laid down their arms, and delivered up 22 flags and 180 pieces of cannon. This day decided the independence of the United States. On his return to France he was appointed knight of the king's orders, and the congress gave him two pieces of cannon from the army of Cornwallis, bearing an honourable inscription. In 1789 he commanded in Alsace, restored tranquillity there, and preserved the towns from pillage. In 1790 he was called to the command of the army of the North, re-established the fortifications of that frontier, and formed three entrenched camps at Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Sedan. He was then raised to the rank of marshal of France, as was Luckner also. On the 21st of June, at the time of Louis the XVIth's departure for Varennes, he presented himself at the bar of the assembly, to take an oath of full and entire obedience to the orders of the legislative power; and on the same day a decree called him to the military committee, to deliberate on the measures to be taken in the circumstances that might be occasioned by the king's escape. Dumouriez having attained to the administration, found means, in his plan for the campaign, to leave Rochambeau at Lille, while he employed all the generals of divisions. Being then completely disgusted, he gave in his resignation in May, 1792, after the defeat of Quiévrain, whither Biron had gone without informing him, and according to the positive orders of the minister. He nevertheless protested his devotion to the interests of the nation, and a decree of the 7th of the same month honourably confirmed the testimonies of esteem which had been given him by the army. He then retired to his native place, where he still (1806) resides. In November, 1804, he was appointed a member of the legion of honour.

ROCHAMBEAU, the son, served in the rank of

major-general, during the campaign of 1792, under Biron. He behaved with valour and intelligence in the retreat which the French army was obliged to make on the 29th of April, after an attack on Mons. In 1793 he went into America, and defended Martinique against the English, in the beginning of 1794. After having served again in that quarter in 1795, he returned to France, and, at the beginning of 1796, was appointed governor-general of St. Domingo. He arrived there on the 11th of May, having under his orders general Lavaux for the northern department, Toussaint Louverture for the western, and Rigaud for the southern. He was besides accompanied by the four commissioners, Santhonax, Leblanc, Giraud, and Raimond; but he had only 400 men able to carry arms, consisting of 250 gunners, and 150 subaltern officers, destined to form regiments of negroes and mulattoes. He found the north of the island agitated by violent troubles; the beautiful Cape-town contained only 200 whites, who had returned since the conflagration of 1793, and about twelve repaired houses. The English forces, on all points, amounted to nearly 20,000 men, including the people of colour. Rochambeau, almost without resources, saw himself also thwarted by his generals of divisions, and by the civil committees, who began with a violent proclamation against all maritime, neutral, and hostile powers. At last, Santhonax and his colleagues, seeing that they could not make him enter into their schemes, ended by depriving him of his authority, and sent him a prisoner to Europe. He arrived at Bourdeaux in the beginning of September, 1796, and was confined in the castle of Ham till the orders of the directory should arrive; these magistrates had him set at liberty on the 26th of the same month, and ordered him to go immediately to Paris, where he justified himself. In 1802, Rochambeau was again employed in the expedition against St. Domingo, and contributed greatly to the success of general Leclerc, especially at the capture of Fort Louis. He then entered the

Snake's Hollow, where Toussaint Louverture had assembled more than 3000 men, with whom he intended to defend himself, but Rochambeau attacked him with so much impetuosity, that he obliged him to retire in disorder to the little river, leaving 800 of his men on the field of battle. He afterwards seized Port-au-Prince by a no less vigorous attack, and then Port Dauphin. In the assault of the latter place, he landed his troops with so much precaution that the negroes, taken by surprise, and pursued on all points, abandoned all their artillery, and all the cannon of Fort St. Joseph, and evacuated the town without having had time to set it on fire. After the death of general Leclerc, Rochambeau was charged with the chief command of the expedition; and not being able, with an exhausted army unsupplied with reinforcements, to regain the superiority, he at last abandoned the island, in 1803, to the army of Dessalines. Being taken by the English in the passage, he was carried to England, in February, 1804, and became the object of serious denunciations for his conduct in St. Domingo. There was even some idea of bringing him to trial, but this did not take effect. Since his return to France he has remained inactive. His conduct in St. Domingo having been blamed during his detention in England, his father, in the journals, warmly protested against these imputations.

RŒDERER (P. L.) counsellor in the parliament of Metz, deputy from the tiers-état of the bailiwick of that town to the states-general, declared himself for the revolutionary party. The parliament of Metz having been denounced in November, 1789, he proposed, on the 17th, rigorous measures against that body; he also proposed others, a few days after, against the parliament of Rennes, and caused it to be summoned to the bar of the assembly. On the 7th of December, he tried to prove that the age of eligibility should be fixed at 21, and that all non-proprietors should be admitted to it; and, on the 21st of the same month, he spoke in favour of the admission of

actors to the right of citizens. On the 21st of January, 1790, he was appointed a member of the committee of taxes; and during the rest of the year, he assisted at the boards, and sometimes spoke on the departmental, judicial, and religious division of France. In January of the same year, he had demanded that the property of absent ecclesiastics should be purchased for the national advantage, and, a few days after, voted that the members of the assembly should not be permitted to accept offices from the king. He also proposed the abolition of religious orders, and combated the declaration that the catholic religion was that of the nation. On the 2d of October, he undertook the defence of the Duke of Orleans, who was accused on account of the events of the 5th and 6th of October. It was he too who, towards the end of the year, obtained the revocation of the thanks granted to the municipality of Nancy, and the department of Meurthe, for their conduct at the time of the insurrection of the garrison. In January, 1791, he proposed, in the name of the committees, a project relative to the stamp-act, and spoke during several meetings on this subject, as well as on the land-tax, the sale of the salt and snuff belonging to the nation, and the right of granting patents. On the 7th of April, he solicited the infliction of severe punishments on the deputies who should ask for places in the ministry; he then spoke in favour of men of colour, and negroes born free, and proposed that the officers of the army should be disbanded, as favouring the desertion and the hopes of the prince of Condé. When, on the 22d of June, the king's arrest at Varennes was made known, and also the part which M. De Bouillé had taken in his escape, he obtained a decree for the removal of that general. He opposed the project of Thouret, presented in consequence of this event as too favourable to the king, was surprised that there should be any idea of giving the prince a security against the nation, and rather desired that a security should be given to the nation against the prince. At the

time of the revision of the constitutional articles, he took a great share in the debates, always voted with the most democratical party, and above all, insisted on the complete liberty of the press: he also denounced the war-minister, and, in the last meeting of the assembly, had a violent altercation with the abbé Maury. Leaving the legislative body in September, he was appointed, on the 11th of November, attorney-general syndic of the department of Paris; by turns flattering the king, the Jacobins, and the assembly, he hoped, by this uncertain conduct to escape the attacks of the municipality, and the dangers with which the 20th of June, 1792, and especially the 10th of August, surrounded him; but, on the 10th of August, he interested himself in the fate of the king, gave some orders for his safety; and lastly, advised him to go into the assembly, which completed the ruin of Louis XVI. and compromised Rœderer. Seals were immediately put on his papers, and he endeavoured in vain to exculpate himself from the crime of having inclined to the maintenance of the constitution. He formally denied in his justification that he had given orders for repelling force; but he declared at the same time that he had taken as much care, and that was saying a great deal, to preserve the lives of the royal family, as he should have taken to preserve that of the most obscure citizen: he also concluded his profession of faith by affirming, that he had always been a partisan of equality, liberty, economic monarchy, and even republicanism. This justification did not appease his enemies, and he was obliged to keep himself a long time in concealment. Having escaped the reign of terror, he devoted himself, after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) to editing the journal of Paris, of which he is still the proprietor, and in it he always kept the middle way between the revolutionists and the moderatists. In 1799, Rœderer was, with Volney and Talleyrand, one of the men who contributed most to bring on the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799). In

December he was called to the conservative senate, at the time of its first formation; and refused this place to enter into the council of state, in the section of the interior, of which he was president: he presented to the legislative body a great number of law-schemes relative to the privileges of his section, and amongst others that of the making out the lists of notables; in 1801 he proposed the general organization of the four departments of Roër, Sarre, Rhine, and Moselle, and Mont Tonnerre; was then intrusted with the public instruction, and was afterwards succeeded in that department by Fourcroy. On the 15th of May, 1802, he presented to the legislative body a project for a legion of honour; and, in his speech, he removed the objection that might have been made on account of its resemblance to the order of Cincinnatus, by saying that this was hereditary. In 1803 he was made a senator, and was one of the four members of that authority appointed to confer with the Swiss deputies assembled at Paris, in order to debate on the means of restoring peace to Switzerland, and giving it a suitable constitution. The senatorship of Caen was shortly after given to him; in April, 1805, he accompanied prince Joseph in his journey to Brussels, and, in October of the same year, was a member of the committee of the senate which was appointed to make a report on the union of Genoa with France. The articles from his pen, in the journals, and some occasional tracts, are remarkable for nervous and concise logic, and always announce a man capable of strength in writing and thinking. His son, auditor of the council of state, was sent into Italy in that character, in February, 1806.

ROHAN (Louis-Rene-Edward) a cardinal, born on the 27th of September, 1734, was at first known by the name of prince Louis, and became successively bishop of Strasburgh, grand almoner of France, and member of the French academy. His taste for pleasure did not make him neglect either study or ambition. He was sent ambassador to Vienna, and dis-

tinguished himself there by his amiable manners and his magnificence; but though he had a fine countenance and a ready wit, he was less celebrated for his accomplishments than for the unfortunate affair of the necklace. On the 15th of August, 1785, the queen's birth-day, two jewellers came to her, and demanded of her 1,600,000 livres as the price of a diamond necklace. She said that she had never seen the necklace, nor thought of buying it. The jewellers declared that they had given it to the cardinal, who was commissioned by her to treat with them. The queen, provoked at this abuse of her name, carried her complaints to the king, and demanded justice on the cardinal. The monarch consulted the keeper of the seals and M. de Breteuil, who were of opinion that the cardinal should be immediately arrested; but the queen desired that he should be interrogated first. On his arrival, the queen said to him, "Confess whether this is not the first time that I have spoken to you for four years past." The cardinal owned it, and added that he had been deceived by an intriguing woman, named Lamothe. On leaving the king's cabinet, he was arrested and conducted to the Bastile; and the monarch desired him to pronounce his own sentence: he demanded to be tried by the parliament. Madame Lamothe confessed that she had never been presented to the queen; it was proved, that since the necklace had been delivered to her, she had passed suddenly from indigence to extreme luxury; that her husband had sold diamonds in London for considerable sums; and lastly, that, at her instigation, an actress, named Doliva, had personated the queen, appearing at midnight in the park at Versailles, whither she had summoned the cardinal. The parliament completely acquitted him, rejected the indictment of Doliva, condemned Madame Lamothe to be branded and kept in perpetual confinement in the Salpétrière, and sentenced her husband to the gallies. Notwithstanding this decision, Louis XVI. and his consort could not willingly see near them a person who had compromised

their names in so disagreeable an affair. The cardinal was deprived of the dignity of grand-almoner, and exiled to the abbey of Chaise-Dieu in Auvergne, and then to his bishopric of Strasburgh. His real crime was having endeavoured to supplant the minister Breteuil, who from that time became his declared enemy; and having tried, in order to ensure success, to gain the queen's favour, a very reasonable desire, but in which he employed very improper persons and schemes. In 1789 he was however appointed deputy from the clergy of the bailiwick of Haguenau and Wissenbourg to the states-general, by the influence of the revolutionary party, which was desirous of thus braving the court. He did not, however, accept the situation; but the abbé Louis, who had been elected in his stead, dying, his nomination was confirmed; the national assembly repealed his sentence of banishment, and he appeared at the meeting of the 12th of September; he made his excuses for his delay in coming thither, and congratulated the deputies on their labours. The revolutionists had hoped that the spirit of revenge would bring him into their party; but after having flattered them for a short time, and even taken the civic oath, he left them and quitted the assembly. On the 29th of July, 1790, he was ordered to resume his functions within a fortnight; but, at the end of August, he wrote the president a letter, in which he declared, that being unable to submit to the constitution given to the clergy, and thinking it his duty to defend his prerogatives as a prince of the empire, he sent in his resignation as a deputy, and was going to address himself for the second purpose to the chamber of Weltzlar. This declaration was soon followed by heavy denunciations against him; he was accused of exciting the inhabitants of Alsace to rebellion against the decrees, of favouring the emigrants, of procuring them arms and succours of all kinds, and lastly, of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with the prince of Condé. A decree of accusation was passed

against him, as author of the troubles that were excited in the department of the Rhine; he then retired into that part of his principality which was situated on the right bank of the river, and there surrounded himself with unfortunate persons whom he relieved; he even welcomed in their distress, those of whom he had reason to complain. Very different from a part of the nobles of the old court, who declared against it, after having been loaded with its benefits, he shewed himself in its favour after having been treated by it with extreme rigour. He died at Ettenheim, on the 17th of February, 1802: his conversation was lively and animated, and he spoke with such grace, that it was difficult to resist him.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE (J. M.) born at Villafranche, near Lyon, of a family distinguished in the law for its integrity, was the youngest of five brothers left orphans and without fortune. In order to avoid entering into the church like his elder brothers, he left home at the age of 19; alone, without money, and without protection, he traversed a part of France on foot, and arrived at Nantes, intending to embark for India. A merchant who was interested in his health, and had seen him spit blood, dissuaded him from this voyage. Roland went to Rouen, engaged in the direction of the manufactories, distinguished himself there by his love of study, and his taste for economical and commercial subjects, and obtained the place of inspector-general at Amiens and then at Lyons. After having travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and other countries, he brought back a prodigious acquaintance with the arts, and profited by it in the works which he published, and which gained him admittance into a great number of learned societies. At the beginning of the revolution, he became a member of the municipality of Lyons, and founded there a club, which he connected with the Jacobin club in Paris. In 1790 he went to the capital, took a share in the labours of the popular party, and was at last raised, in March, 1792, to the admi-

nistration of the interior, in the place of Cahier de Gerville. His heated brain, his imagination, inflamed by the examples of the Romans, had inspired him with a great contempt for his own times, and a great love for a republican form of government; and it was remarked that, the first day when he appeared before the king, he went with straight hair, a black coat, and shoes without buckles. He behaved in so despotic a manner to Louis XVI. that that prince dismissed him in the month of June. He then addressed to him an inconceivably insolent letter, which the Girondins sent to the departments as a monument of courage and patriotism. They also decreed that he carried away the regret and esteem of the nation. From that time Roland devoted himself more than ever to the service of the Jacobins, became one of the most diligent members of their committee of correspondence, and was one of the chief promoters of the events of the 20th of June and 10th of August. At this period, the legislative assembly restored him to the administration of the interior, and he became a member of the provisional executive council. From that time he appeared constantly in the assembly, to make reports or demands; and his connection with Pétion, Brissot, &c. having carried him into the faction of the Gironde, which had, by degrees, separated from the Jacobins, he began to be estranged from the latter. In September, however, the department of Somme appointed him deputy to the national convention, and he appeared to prefer that place to the administration; but the entreaty of the assembly prevailed with him to remain at his post. He endeavoured to stop the blood which flowed on the 2d of September, and earnestly solicited the deprivation of the commune. In the course of October he several times again, but uselessly, denounced the horrors committed by this commune. On the 20th of November, he announced the discovery of an iron closet, in a wall of the castle of the Tuileries, and of the papers which had been found in it, criminating Louis

XVI. This discovery also gave occasion for heavy accusations against him; he was accused of having examined these documents with a single trusty secretary, before he delivered them up to the assembly, and of having withdrawn papers which might compromise deputies of his faction. Bertrand de Moleville's history indeed shews that the court had, in all parties, men or agents who were sold to it, and that there are few revolutionary factions that did not seek to negociate with the king, offering him the support of their credit, on condition of being associated exclusively in the exercise of his power; four days after, Roland proposed the demolition of all the castles belonging to emigrants. In the mean time, his credit was declining in proportion as that of the Montagne was rising, and the Jacobins shewed as much vehemence in attacking as the Girondins did in defending him. On the 20th of January, 1793, he, as a member of the provisional executive council, signed the order for Louis XVI.'s execution; but denunciations, pamphlets, and accusations, soon multiplied against him to such a degree that he was obliged to give in his resignation. However, not having been able to settle his accounts and leave Paris, he was involved in the proscription of the 31st of May. He then contrived to escape from the capital, and retired to Rouen, to some friends who consented to conceal him; but as soon as he heard of his wife's execution, he resolved not to survive her. His first idea was to go unexpectedly into the hall of the convention, to astonish them so as to oblige them to hear truths which he thought useful, and then to desire to be led to the scaffold; but reflecting that this juridical death would involve the confiscation of the property which he could leave to his daughter, he preferred killing himself; and having left his asylum on the 16th of November at six o'clock in the evening, he went along the road to Paris as far as Bourg-Badouin, entered an avenue which led to a house belonging to M. Le Normand, sat down against a tree, and stabbed him-

self with a sword that he had brought with him in a cane. He killed himself so quietly that he did not change his attitude, and the next day the people who passed by thought he was asleep. A paper was found about him couched in these terms: "Whoever you may be that find me lying here, respect my remains; they are those of a man who devoted all his life to being useful, and who died as he lived, virtuous and honest. May my fellow-citizens adopt gentler and more humane sentiments! The blood which flows in torrents in my country dictates to me this wish. Not fear, but indignation has made me quit my retreat: when I learnt that my wife had been massacred, I would not remain any longer in a world stained with crimes." Roland loved to oblige his friends without telling them of it; but the irascibility of his temper, and his obstinacy in dispute made him a great number of enemies. He was deeply read in the learned and most of the modern languages. His works are: An Essay on the Rearing of Flocks and the Improvement of Wool, 1779 and 1783; the Art of the Woollen Cloth Printer, of the Cotton-Velvet Maker, &c. &c. this great work forms a part of the Compendium of Mechanical Arts, published by the Academy of Sciences; Letters written from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta, 1782; a new edition in 1800. They are addressed to the lady whom he soon after married, and are filled with useful views and interesting accounts of the manufactures of various countries, though too much interspersed with quotations from Italian poets; there is a dictionary of manufactures and arts belonging to this work; and making a part of the Methodic Encyclopedia. He published, besides, a number of letters, treatises, reports, and accounts given when he attained to the public administration. Though his wife wished to have it understood in her memoirs that she had the greatest share in his literary labours, it appears to us certain that he was not inferior to her, unless it might perhaps be in facility.

ROLAND (M. J. PHILIPON) wife to the last-mentioned, was born at Paris in 1754. She was the daughter of an engraver distinguished in his profession, but ruined in fortune by dissipation. Brought up in the midst of the fine arts, surrounded by books, pictures, and music, she became learned, musical, and skilled in painting. At nine years old she made an analysis of Plutarch. A lively imagination and ardent heart, gave a singular turn to her character and her ideas, and inclined her to a species of philosophy, which became in some degree an indemnification for the pleasures and enjoyments which her birth and fortune denied her. It is probable that, had she been placed in a more elevated rank, a more brilliant career, she would have contented herself with being an amiable woman; but, dissatisfied with the narrow sphere that fortune had assigned her, she became a philosopher and a bel-esprit. In 1780, Roland, inspector of the manufactories, enchanted with her talents, addressed to her his Letters on Italy, and offered her his hand: she accepted it, and accompanied her husband to Amiens, where she studied botany, and made an herbal of the plants of Picardy. In 1784, after visiting England, she settled at Villefranche, where she applied herself to rural economy. In 1787 she travelled into Switzerland. This excursion, and that into England, gave her a taste for politics; she analyzed the spirit of those two governments, and became an enthusiast for the principles of liberty that formed the basis of them. Roland, having been appointed inspector of the manufactories at Lyon, was deputed to the constituent assembly, to obtain from it succours necessary for the payment of the debts of that town. Madame Roland then settled with her husband in the capital, and took delight in receiving at her house the chiefs of the popular party and the most distinguished deputies of the Gironde. Brissot, Barbaroux, Louvet, Clavière, Vergniaud, were admitted there; she became the soul of their delibera-

tions, and the secret power which directed France. When Roland came into administration, the principal part of his labours was attributed to her; and when he was entreated by the convention not to abandon his functions, Danton cried out, "If we give an invitation to Roland, we must give one to his wife too. I know all the virtues of the minister, but we want men who see otherwise than by their wives." Indeed, if we may trust the memoirs which she wrote of her life, she had the greatest share in all the labours of her husband, and even revised the letter which that minister wrote to the king on going out of office, as well as another addressed to the pope. "If he had written sermons," said she, "I should have done the same." On the 7th of December, 1792, having appeared at the bar of the national convention to give information concerning a denunciation, she spoke with nobleness and ease, and was admitted to the honours of the session. She presented herself there a second time, when the decree was passed against her husband; but she could not obtain a hearing, and was herself afterwards confined in the Abbaye. She then wrote to the assembly, and to the minister of the interior; her section also demanded her liberty; but all these steps were useless, and, on the 24th of June, 1793, she was led to St. Pelagia, thence to the Conciergerie; then summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to death on the 8th of November, as having conspired against the unity and indivisibility of the republic. She went to execution with irony in her mouth and disdain on her lips; and, on reaching the Place de la Révolution, she bowed herself before the statue of liberty, exclaiming, "Oh, liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!" She was 39 years of age: she had declared, at her death, that her husband would not survive her, and that he would end his life on hearing of her death; she was not mistaken. Madame Roland, without being beautiful, had a sweet and artless

countenance, an elegant figure: her large black eyes, full of expression and penetration, gave animation to a face which was far from regular; her voice was sonorous and flexible; her conversation engaging, interspersed with anecdotes and new and flattering reflections, which fascinated the auditor, and rendered charming by the nicest choice of terms. A distinguished man of letters, who had travelled with her, said of her, "no woman, nor even man, was ever heard to speak so well." Her decided love of republicanism, and her too great inclination to satire, made her numerous enemies. The charms of her mind, though that mind was overbearing, and the variety of her knowledge, gained her numerous admirers. The purity of her morals, and her domestic virtues, would have rendered her happy; but she sacrificed her happiness to increase her celebrity. Her short works treat of the soul, of melancholy, of morality, of old age, of friendship, of love, of retirement, of Socrates. They are printed, as are her Travels in England and Switzerland, with the Memoirs which she wrote in prison of her private life, her arrest, and the administration of her husband. These Memoirs, published by M. de Champagneux in 1800, form 3 vols. octavo. The style of Madame Roland is sometimes energetic, very often incorrect, always agreeable. It gains warmth when she paints the passions or the events to which she was a witness. The portraits that she traces of people, are rapid, and brilliantly coloured; she often paints with a single stroke.

ROMME (G.) a farmer at Gimeaux, and an ancient professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, born at Riom in 1750, was deputy from Puy-de-Dôme to the legislature, and then to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. During these two sessions he shewed himself a violent Jacobin, and did not omit any opportunity of defending and propagating the principles of the Montagne. Mercier, in his New Paris, calls him

the mule of Auvergne, an expression by which he has chosen to describe at once his appearance and his character. On the 19th of May, 1792, he denounced the justice of peace Larivière, who had issued an order for bringing Merlin and Chabot against Bazire, on the affair of the Austrian committee. On the 16th of March, 1793, he obtained a decree for the abolition of the establishment of the house of St. Cyr; in April he was sent, with Prieur of the Côte d'Or, to the army of Cherbourg, to keep a watch on the Girondins; and this faction even had him arrested in June, and confined at Caen as a hostage for the deputies against whom decrees had been passed on the 2d of the same month; but his party, triumphing, restored him to liberty at the end of two months. In September he presented the new calendar, which was adopted in the place of the Roman calendar; and in November he was president of the convention. He afterwards made various reports on public instruction, accused the Normal school of imposition, and proposed its dissolution. After the fall of the Montagne, he dissembled his principles for some time; but could not help shewing, in the affair of Carrier, his disapprobation of the system of retribution which then prevailed. Having been appointed, in November, 1794, one of the 21 members charged with inquiring into the man's conduct, he inclined in his favour, tried to palliate his crimes in the report which he made of them to the convention; and his two colleagues, Pierret and Bandin, even accused him of behaving basely in this affair, and always opposing the opinions of the other members of the committee. At the end of the same month he was sent into the ports of Normandy on business relative to the foreign merchandise which had been confiscated there, and which was laid up in magazines. On his return to the capital he devoted himself more than ever to the cause of the Jacobins, and, on the 1st Prairial, year 3, (20th of May, 1795,) when the inhabitants of the *faubourgs*, in a state of insurrection, went to the hall

of the convention, he shewed himself one of their most ardent chiefs, and loudly demanded a return to the system of terror; but this faction having had the disadvantage, a decree of arrest was passed against him in the same meeting, and a decree of accusation the next day. On the 18th of June a military council condemned him to death, "as one of the chiefs of the insurrection of the 1st Prairial; as having demanded the liberty of all the partisans of Robespierre, arrested since the 9th Thermidor, (27th of July, 1794,) and the renewal of all the committees at the will of the factions; as having proposed domiciliary visits, and a list of proscription against the deputies faithful to the convention," &c. At the moment when his sentence was read to him, he stabbed himself, and was supposed to be dead; which was the reason that he was not led to the scaffold. It has since been believed that his friends having taken him to some retreat, their cares restored him to life, and that he then went secretly into Russia, where he had formerly passed several years; that he was received there by the young count Strogonoff, whom he had educated, and that he lived there in obscurity, unknown to every body. It has even been added, that the news of the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, (4th of September, 1797,) recalled him, as it were, to life; that he immediately quitted his retreat, and even ventured to return to France. This last assertion is destitute of all foundation: the efforts made to save him appear more certain; but if his friends succeeded in restoring him to life, it is impossible that it should have lasted long without being certainly known in France. The credit which the tale of his preservation met with proves only what interest his party took in it. He was 45 years of age when the military council condemned him to death. He wrote an Essay, in which is proposed a new method for ascertaining longitudes at sea, 1771; Description of the Masting of Ships, conjointly with M. Perrain, 1778; De-

scription of the Art of working Sails, 1782; the Art of Navigation, 1787; Searches made by Order of his Britannic Majesty, in 1765 and 1771, to rectify the Maps and perfect the Navigation of the Canal of Bahama, translated from the English of de Brahm, 1787; a Dictionary of French Marine, 1792.

ROSSIGNOL, a journeyman goldsmith at Paris, born with violent passions, which were increased by want of education, and by the habits of a mechanic's condition, became one of the heroes of the Bastile, one of the ringleaders in all the Jacobin insurrections, and one of the actors in the massacres of September, 1792, in the prisons of Paris. It was he, too, who repeated the signal for them urder of Mandat on the steps of the town-hall, at the moment when he saw that he was about to be spared. In 1793 he was made lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of gendarmerie, and soon employed against the Vendéans; but Biron, who had the chief command of the army, had him imprisoned at Niort, in the course of June, for extortion and atrocity, of which he had been guilty in that country. His friends obtained his release, and he soon took the command of a division, known by the name of the army of the coasts of Rochelle. In the course of August he gained some slight advantages over the royalists, and at the end of the same month the commissioners of the convention deprived him of his command, for unheard of pillage, and for having given himself up to the most disgusting debauchery. The minister Bouchotte soon after got him restored, and he immediately went himself to thank the assembly, but his talents not being equal to his cruelty, he forwarded the war of the Vendée but little; and a few massacres of small numbers, to which he gave the name of victories, did not balance the checks that he several times met with, particularly at Martigné, where Laroche-Jacquelin completely defeated him on the 11th of September, 1793. He revenged himself by carrying fire and sword wherever he penetrated. In the end of

September he obtained the chief command of the army of the coasts of Brest. It was then that he indulged, more than ever, cruelties of every kind, and amongst others, issued a proclamation that he would pay ten livres for every pair of ears of Chouans that were brought him. Danican declares, in his Memoirs, that he has seen this paid. He gloried in his barbarity, and one day at a supper at Saumur, was heard to say, "Look at this arm; well, it has dispatched 63 Carmelite priests at Paris." Another time, addressing his instructions to Grignon, he said, "Ah! general of brigade, you are ready to pass the Loire; kill all that you meet; that is the way to bring about a revolution." We might relate a thousand other such anecdotes or speeches; but these are sufficient to describe him. He was denounced several times, and the Jacobins always supported him with firmness; but at last, in consequence of the Jacobin insurrection of the 12th Germinal, year 3, (1st of April, 1793,) in which he was suspected of having a share, a decree of arrest was passed against him, and in May, a decree of accusation, as being guilty of furious measures, of pillage, of profanation of churches, of theft, and of the most disgusting debauchery. He was released after the insurrection of the sections in Vendémiaire, year 4, (5th of October, 1795,) and in 1796 joined the faction of Drouet and Babeuf, and was arrested on the night of the 11th of May, in the place where the conspirators assembled. Grisel, in his depositions, described him as the most sanguinary of those conspirators. "I will not," he had said in their committee, "I will not meddle in your insurrection, unless heads fall like hail, unless the pavement be crimsoned with blood, and unless, in short, we strike a terror which shall make the whole universe shudder." It was thus, at least, that Grisel reported the speech of Rossignol. Escaping from the scaffold, he figured on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (September, 1797,) at the head of the troops then appointed to arrest Pichegru, and all

the proscribed members of the two councils. It appears that the men in power afterwards gave him, in order to get rid of him, a secret mission with Jorry; but they did not go, and in 1799 he was still reckoned among the number of the Jacobins of the capital. His name afterwards appeared in the transportation list of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799); these measures not having been put in execution, he was at last involved in the transportation which followed the affair of the 3d Nivose, year 8, (24th of December, 1800,) and being afterwards carried to one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, he died there in 1803.

ROUX (JACQUES) a priest, a municipal officer at Paris, and a furious revolutionist. This man, who called himself the *preacher of the sans-culottes*, was one of the commissioners of the commune, intrusted with the care of the Temple, while Louis XVI. and his family were confined there. It is impossible to describe the cruelty with which he treated and insulted his prisoners: we might mention a hundred traits, one more shocking than the other: we shall content ourselves with relating the following:—Louis XVI. was tormented with a violent tooth-ache, and begged him to send for a dentist to him. "It is not worth while," answered Roux, making a gesture to represent the guillotine; "your teeth will soon be put to rights." And Louis having added, "Sir, if you experienced the pain that I feel, you would pity me."—"Pooh, pooh," answered he, "one must accustom one's self to every thing." He was appointed to conduct Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and every body remembers, that when that prince begged him to convey a ring to the queen, he answered, "I am not commissioned to do any thing but lead you to death!" On the 25th of February following, when all the grocers in Paris were robbed by the populace, he applauded the excesses of the day, boasted of being the Marat of the municipality, and loudly preached up theft and libertinism. The section of Piques then withdrew its

confidence from him, and requested that of Gravilliers, of which he was a member, to censure his conduct. He nevertheless appeared, on the 26th of June, at the bar of the convention, where he pronounced, in the name of this section, a discourse full of the precepts of the most complete anarchy; but he was not acknowledged by the other members of the deputation; Thuriot, and even Robespierre, were enraged at his principles, and he was driven from the bar. His colleagues soon accused him of roguery, and, not having been able to prove his innocence, he was expelled from the commune on the 9th of September, 1793. In consequence of new accusations, he was carried, on the 15th of January, 1794, before the tribunal of corrective police; but the judges having declared that the crimes with which he was charged were beyond their cognizance, he was referred to the revolutionary tribunal. At the moment when he heard this sentence pronounced, he gave himself five blows with a knife, and died in the prison of the Bicêtre, to which he was carried back.

ROUYER (J. P.) mayor of Béziers, deputy from Herault to the legislature. He often appeared in the tribune to support the violent party; he particularly recommended rigorous measures against the priests, and frequently preached up insurrection in the military bodies. On the 26th of January and the 7th of February, 1791, he profited by a petition from the French guards, who came, for the twentieth time, to solicit rewards for having revolted; and some time after, by a debate on the constitutional guard of the king, to denounce M. de Brissac and the ministers. On the 10th of February he obtained a decree for the suppression of the word *sire*, which was always put at the head of letters addressed to the king. In the course of March he was appointed a member of the committee of marine; he renewed the denunciations made against M. M. de Lessart and Bertrand de Moleville, and proposed their removal. On the 13th of May he suggested a project for a law against the

unsworn priests; and on the 29th of July he obtained a resolution that ecclesiastics should be bound to serve in the national guard themselves, and declared that, if they formed a separate class, it was certainly the most inconsiderable of all. On the 1st of August he suggested a method of levying, in a week, 100,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. "As for the infantry," said he, "nothing is easier: there are 400,000 national guards unmarried; it is only marching a quarter of them; as for the cavalry, there are 1470 post-houses; it is only taking 12,000 horses, that is, eight horses from each post-house." This agreeable project was referred to the committees. In August he was sent to the armies of the South, to announce the deposal of the king; being re-elected into the national convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and was then sent to Lyon, and afterwards to Toulon, whence he transmitted various reports to the committee of public safety. Notwithstanding his patriotic zeal, he at last displeased the Montagnards, was included as a Girondin, in the decree of arrest of the 2d of June, 1792, and was afterwards outlawed on the 28th of July: but having escaped all search, he solicited his restoration in December, 1794, and at last attained it on the 11th of April, 1795. After that time he often appeared in the tribune to declaim against the unsworn priests, and at the same time to obtain the suppression of some laws, which were remains of terrorism. He shewed so much vigour against the Jacobins on this occasion, that he was considered as their greatest enemy. It was he too who first proposed the decree of accusation against Collot, Billaud, and Barère; but it was especially in the South that he declared himself most decidedly against the terrorists. When he became a member of the council of 500, he spoke there incessantly. In 1796 he, among others, spoke against the relations of emigrants, whom he described as authors of the depreciation of assignats; in favour of the armies, who had, he said, "saved the honour of the French name, by

repairing the crimes of the interior;" and lastly, on the organization of the marine, and the management of the post-offices. In January, 1797, he made a long report on the state of the national gendarmerie, accused the directory of permitting itself dismissions so arbitrary, that a king would not have dared to pronounce them, and proposed measures with regard to this. In March he presented another report on the pay of the troops, in the name of a special committee, and on the 20th of May, went out of the council. Rouyer had endeavoured, in 1792, to get himself appointed captain of a ship, and even aspired to the ministry, which made him the dupe of a ludicrous artifice of M. Bertrand de Moleville's. That ex-minister relates, in his History of the Revolution, that, by means of Esmenard, who was then employed under him, he prevailed on him to write a perfectly extravagant letter, which he had the simplicity to send to the king, assuring him, that he alone could restore the glory of the French flag.

ROVERE (J. M. DE) marquis de Fonvielle, officer of the pope's guards at Avignon, then deputy from the Bouches-du-Rhône to the national convention. Of all the persons brought on the stage by the revolution, Rovère is one of those whose life is most romantic. He was the son of a very rich innkeeper in the country Venassin. A good education, and a great deal of address, furnished him with the means of introducing himself into the best societies, where he gave himself out as a descendant of the ancient family of Rovère de St. Marc, which had long been extinct. A man named Pin, well known at Avignon for his skill in forging titles, made him a genealogy, by means of which he found himself grafted on that illustrious house; he took the title of marquis de Fonville, and soon after obtained the hand of a mademoiselle de Claret, a rich heiress, whose fortune he afterwards dissipated. Some persons assert that, in the beginning of the revolution, he for a short time followed the royalist party, and even appeared at the camp of

Jalès; but he soon abandoned it, for in 1791 he figured under Patrix, and then under Jourdan, at the head of the army of ruffians of Avignon, and took a share in all the horrors which laid waste that unhappy country. He was obliged to fly, and absent himself for some time, but appeared again with more boldness than ever, as did also his accomplices, after the amnesty of the 8th of November, 1791; was a competitor, in September, 1792, for the situation of deputy to the convention; proved to the electors, who were shocked at his title of marquis, that he was the grandson of a butcher, and was in reality named by his department. When he had taken his place in the assembly, he continued to intrigue there with all his might; his abilities, however, did not permit him to play a very distinguished part. In the month of October he was sent into the department of Yonne. On the 10th of November he presented, in the name of different committees, a report concerning the conduct of general Montesquiou, against whom a decree of accusation was immediately passed. In January, 1793, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and being afterwards (in February) sent to Lyons with Bazire and Legendre, he and they, by favouring the projects of the anarchists, paved the way for the calamities which afterwards overwhelmed that unhappy town. On the 14th of May Barbaroux complained that, though he had never served but in the pope's guards, he had yet been just made major-general. On the 31st he revenged himself for this attack, by becoming one of the persecutors of the Girondins; it is even asserted that he boasted of having assisted to organize the events of that day, and of having driven his two colleagues, Mainvielle and Duprat to the guillotine. At the end of the same year, he was also himself heard to boast of having re-established his fortune, by means of his missions and his labours in the committee of public safety. Whether it was address on his part, or whether, like so many others, he was afraid of becoming the victim of Robespierre, he de-

clared against him, in July, 1794, as soon as he saw him attacked, and was even, on the 28th, one of the members joined with Barras to direct the armed force against his partisans. In November he was chosen secretary of the convention, and in December presented a report on the necessity of repressing the terrorists of the departments. In January, 1795, he presided in the convention; in the course of February he directed the attention of the assembly to the troubles and assassinations caused in Avignon by the Jacobins. On the 3d of March, he once more spoke against that body, and, after the insurrection of the 20th of May, again accused them of having sought, by this commotion, to save Collot, Billaud, and Barère. This war, which he seemed to have declared on the terrorists, at last excited the suspicions of the faction, who, having overthrown Robespierre only to save themselves from the scaffold, remained just as adverse to moderatism. Tallien, Legendre, and especially Louvet, warmly accused him of being sold to foreign powers, of having endeavoured to serve them, now as a terrorist, now as a moderatist, now at the Glacière of Avignon, now at the head of the sections of Paris; on the 15th of October a decree of arrest was passed against him, and seals were put on his papers, as an accomplice of the royalists of the interior, and one of the chiefs of the insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire, (4th of October, 1795). This measure, however, had not any serious consequences; he then went into the council of ancients, where he continued to declare for the Clichien party, was even appointed a member of the committee of inspectors, charged with taking measures to resist the triumvirate of the directory, used his endeavours towards this end, and consequently became one of the victims of the 4th of September, 1797. He was then transported to Cayenne, where he died on the 11th of September, 1798. In the course of the revolution he had married madame d'Agoutl, who had the courage to cross the seas

to join him; she arrived at Cayenne just after he expired.

ROYOU (N.) of Quimper, an abbé, and chaplain of the order of St. Lazarus, also professor of philosophy in the college of Louis le Grand. Born with eloquence, and an ardent and severe temper, he devoted himself to criticism, which was suitable to his taste, and became a journalist. He at first edited the Journal of Monsieur, which contains several abstracts remarkable for acuteness of observation. This journal, which was begun in 1778, ended in 1783. He then laboured with Geoffroy and Fréron at the Literary Year, and prevented its fall for some time. In 1789 he was secretary to the elective assembly of clergy, and it was generally believed that he would be deputy, but he declared with so much energy for the preservation of the monarchial system and principles, that the clergy, the majority of whom were then inclining to a revolution, thought proper to exclude him. The Friend of the King, which appeared in the beginning of the revolution, made him many enemies, by the sarcasms which he aimed in it against the chiefs of the popular party, by the ridicule with which he covered the labours of the assembly, and by the courage which he displayed in withstanding the innovators. He was soon denounced as a rebel, and the people collected before his house to sacrifice him. Obliged to conceal himself, he went out no more from the secret asylum that he had chosen, but died there on the 21st of June, 1792. Besides the journals, of which he was the principal writer, we owe to him The Glass World reduced to Dust, 1780; this is an ingenious criticism on Buffon's Hypothesis on the Epochs of Nature; Speech for madame de Valory, 1783: (this lady was at law with the counsellor Courtien, and had not found at the bar any defender who would undertake her cause against a celebrated orator; Royou embraced it, and vehemently attacked the body of lawyers); New Year's Gifts to Beaux

Esprits. The style of this writer was elegant, concise, and correct. Though his temper was satirical and severe, he nevertheless gave frequent proofs of kindness and sensibility.

RUFFO-SCILLA (LOUIS) archbishop of Naples, created a cardinal by Pius VI. and a cardinal priest by Pius VII. in 1801, employed successively as apostolic nuncio at Florence, and then at Vienna, was born at Naples in 1750, was brought up at Rome in the house of an uncle, who was also a cardinal, and owed to his cares a brilliant education, and then the place of apostolic treasurer; but his unbecoming conduct soon made Pius VI. repent of his choice. The young Ruffo had formed an attachment to the marchioness d'Avia, and maintained no restraint in his connection with her; the sacred treasures were dissipated to satisfy the fancies of this lady. The pope, after several warnings and reprimands, saw no other way of putting a stop to his scandalous expenses, but to deprive him of his office by making him a cardinal. Ruffo, then dissatisfied with the holy father, retired to Naples, and requested and obtained the government of Caserta. The court of Rome then bitterly reproached him with disgracing the church, and entreated him, but in vain, to return to Rome; Ruffo rejected its offers with haughtiness, paid his court to the queen, flattered her sentiments, pursued and denounced with ardour the enemies of monarchy, and obtained the order of St. Januarius. When the army under the command of general Mack had been defeated and dispersed, and that general himself taken prisoner, and when a great part of the states of Naples had been seized, in 1798, by the French, cardinal Ruffo attended the court into Sicily. There intelligence was received of the successful efforts of the curate Rinaldi, to preserve among the Calabrians a rallying point of insurrection in favour of royalty. This curate, to whom is due the honour of the first idea of an insurrectional expedition against the French, pressed the king to second him by sending

him officers and some military supplies. Ruffo who, notwithstanding his attachment to the court, enjoyed but little consideration there, eagerly seized this opportunity of making himself of importance, and devoted himself, with great courage, to the prosecution, extension, and direction of a project, the conception of which has been unjustly attributed to him, but the execution of which still left him a very glorious part to perform. He then departed with some officers, but without soldiers, and without money; he began by excommunicating his enemies and those who would not assist him, assembled a numerous body, and soon organized levies and insurrections through all Calabria, where he carried on so active a war against the republicans, as long as they occupied the Neapolitan states, that he prevented them from penetrating into that province, where he had so happily succeeded in inflaming and supporting the zeal of the inhabitants. His example, and the report of the successes that he was obtaining, together with the hope of being assisted by him, served also to encourage the partial commotions which incessantly disquieted the French at all points. Even before their retreat, he gained several advantages over them, and drove them from different positions; and, at last, he pursued them with such activity, that he contributed greatly to the recovery of the city and kingdom of Naples, and afterwards to that of Rome and a great part of the states of the church; but the most essential service perhaps that he rendered to his sovereign was creating an army for that prince, enabling him to return to his states not as a fugitive, but to give laws there instead of receiving them, and to subject, by his own means, a number of revolters, of whom it would have been equally dangerous and humiliating to owe the reduction only to strangers. The command of the troops which he had directed with so much glory, was however soon taken from him, because he had opposed the violation of treaties and amnesties, and that multitude of executions which signalized the

vengeance of the court. The emperor of Russia, nearly at the same time, addressed to him a very flattering letter, sending him the orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. Some powers of Europe would have wished to see cardinal Ruffo succeed Pius VI.; but he was too young to venture to aspire so high, and he was again sent by Pius VII. to the court of Vienna in 1800; he returned to Rome in May 1802. At the end of 1805, on the arrival of the Russian and English troops in the states of Naples, the command of the Neapolitan army was at first talked of as intended for him, but he appears to have refused it. He was afterwards ambassador from his court to the pope, who would acknowledge him only as cardinal, he departed thence to go into France on a mission, and went no farther than Lyon, having received orders from the emperor Napoleon to go and wait his commands at Geneva; he visited Berne, then Lausanne, and was still travelling in Switzerland in March 1806.

SABATHIER DE CASTRES (ANTOINE) born at Castres in 1742, author of the three ages of French literature. This work, in which he attacks writers whose glory had till then remained unblemished, established his reputation, made him a great number of enemies, and exposed him to bitter and sometimes deserved censure. We cannot, however, refuse to do justice to the talent that he shewed in this production, and, did not party-spirit prevail too much in it, it might be reckoned among the most useful and agreeable of works. He is also the author of the abridged histories of Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary, and Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 1773; and of the Pagan Ages, or, Mythological, Heroic, Political, Literary, and Geographical Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity, 1784. He co-operated with Rivarol in some royalist works at the beginning of the revolution; such as the political tocsin, 1791. On the French Revolution, 1792; Moral and Political Thoughts and Observations, 1794. He emigrated

early, returned to France after the 18th Brumaire; was appointed professor at Metz; and published there, in 1804, a valuable work on the Real Talents of J. J. Rousseau.

ST. HURUGE (the marquis DE) a Burgundian gentleman, early dissipated his fortune, and was confined in the castle of Dijon, for an affair of honour which was carried before the marshals of France. On his liberation he married a girl of the town, who, tired out with his misconduct and the ill-treatment that she met with from him, obtained from M. Amelot, a lettre-de-cachet, for confining him at Vincennes, and then at Charenton. Being released a second time, he took refuge in England in 1777, made himself noted in the coffee-houses there, by his hatred of the government of his native country; and, at the time of the troubles of 1789, returned to France, fully resolved to throw it into confusion, in order to satisfy what he called his revenge. His physical and moral qualities seduced the revolutionary chiefs: to the strength and appearance of a porter, he added a disposition by turns servile and audacious, mean and insolent, according to circumstances. His thundering voice soon distinguished him in the mobs, and he became one of the ringleaders at the Palais-Royal. On the 30th of August, 1789, he stirred up a violent insurrection on the subject of the *veto*, and recommended to the people to go to Versailles; but the commune opposed it, and even had him arrested. Being released after a few days' confinement, he resumed his part with more boldness than ever, undertook to have the castles in the Maconnais burnt, and afterwards distinguished himself on the 5th of October at Versailles. It was by the name of Father Adam, that he was known to the mob and the pickpockets, with whom he got drunk every day. He continued, during the following years, to preside in all the ferments; and in particular was seen, on the 1st of May, 1791, to burn, at the Palais-Royal, a puppet representing the pope, after having loaded it

with insults, and then to strew its ashes to the wind. He was a witness in the affair between Grangeneuve and Jouneau, and declared that he had seen the former receive 200 blows with a stick. It was he too who, with Santerre, conducted the armed troop on the 20th of June, 1792, which, after filing off through the hall of the legislature, went to insult the king and queen at the Tuileries. He was, some time after, arrested at Péronne, for having preached up murder and conflagration there, and the justice of the peace was even proceeding to try him; but his friends obtained his liberation in the meeting of the 11th of August. This incident prevented him from distinguishing himself on the 10th; but he made himself amends for this by afterwards becoming one of the agents of the system of terror; he particularly devoted himself to tormenting the English who were then confined at Paris, and most of whom he had known in England. In 1806 he was still one of the frequenters of the coffee-houses; but it is remarked that his patriotic zeal is prodigiously calmed.

ST. JUST (ANTOINE LOUIS LEON DE) born at Blérancourt near Noyon, 1768, shewed so much enthusiasm for the revolution, that he was, though yet but 24, appointed by the department of Aisne, deputy to the national convention; he soon became one of the distinguished members, especially by his missions and by his entrance into the committee of public safety. Abilities, information, a cold head, a fiery soul, a hard and inflexible temper, and incredible audacity, rendered him capable of every thing. Connected with Robespierre, who was well aware of the value of such an assistant, he was for a long time (especially after the end of 1793) his principal confident; and assisted him to play a part, which he himself would doubtless have been able to support with much better success; had he possessed any fame or fortune. In the opening of the debate concerning the trial of Louis XVI. on the 13th of November, 1792, he pronounced a very violent speech, in which,

after having expressed his indignation that that prince should, by the very form of the trial, be elevated above the other citizens, he demanded the speedy and sanguinary punishment of his crimes. On the 29th of the same month he proposed, on the subject of provisions, various revolutionary measures, among others, the sale of the property of emigrants, a tax in kind, and a law on the corn-trade. On the 16th of December he withstood the proposal for the expulsion of the Bourbons, and for this opinion, which might appear singular in his mouth, he gave the still more singular reason, that there was in existence a project for substituting other Tarquins for them: at the time of Louis XVI's trial in 1793, he voted for death, and against the appeal to the people. In April and May following, he presented a project for a democratic constitution, and was then appointed to the committee of public safety to assist in the labours on this point. On the 28th of July, 1793, he made a long report on the crimes attributed to the Girondins, and demanded that all their chiefs should be outlawed, which was in reality done a few days afterward. He made his formal entrance into the committee of public safety on the 10th of July; at the same period he undertook the defence of Daubigny, and procured a declaration that the revolutionary government should last till there was a peace, and that the ministers and all the functionaries should be under the inspection of the committee of public safety. In October he caused a decree to be passed which ordained the sequestration of the possessions of foreigners, whose countries were then at war with the republic, and the arrest of all those who were in France. Having been afterwards sent into Alsace, after the taking of the lines of Weissenbourg by the Austrians, he there, in concert with Lebas, continued the proscriptions and other measures of terror begun by Milhaud, Guyardin, Baudot, and especially Schneider. A guillotine remained stationary in the square of Strasburgh; ano-

ther traversed the country; different measures, one more violent than the other, were adopted for the defence of that very town; among others, a loan of three millions was required, and there was a command for the beds and wearing-apparel of the rich, to lodge and clothe the soldiers. In December he sent to Paris, to be put under arrest, the governors of Meurthe, who had made the greatest sacrifices to republicanism, but whom he found federalists. On his return to the convention towards the end of 1793, St. Just obtained there more influence than ever, and it was in 1794 that, being in great part master of the mind of Robespierre, he became, with Couthon, the confident, and frequently the regulator of the tyrant's projects. On the 19th of February he presided in the convention; on the 25th of the same month he made a report, in the name of the committee of public safety, on arbitrary confinements and the means of abridging their course; in it he made a long parallel of the state of France under Louis XVI. and under the committee of public safety, and declared that under that prince, the prisons, the scaffolds, &c. swallowed half as many victims again as they had done since the reign of terror. The result of this declamation was, investing the committee with new powers to decide for the liberty of the patriots, arresting the enemies of the republic to be transported on a peace, and sequestering their estates. On the 31st of March he presented a report on the arrest of Danton and his colleagues; it was he too who, the evening before, had caused this arrest to be decreed by the committees of public safety and general security, after a speech that was pronounced in them. Prudhomme affirms that, besides party hatred, St. Just also cherished a personal resentment against Camille Desmoulins, for having said in one of the numbers of his Old Cordelier, that "St. Just carried his head like a holy sacrament." The proud decemvir, on reading this, exclaimed, that he would make Camille carry his in another manner. For this saying, the memory of St.

Just is stained with all the ills to which the miserable and cruel revenge of irritated self-love gave occasion. We perceive in this report, the man who, depending more on power than persuasion, dictates his will without caring that he outrages probability in the accusations with which he loads his victims; this speech, which is the history of the revolution, traced with cool cruelty, was received with applause. On the 15th of April he completed the most despotic powers of the government in the committee of public safety, by recommending the law called the law of extensive police. After having declaimed violently against the enemies of the revolution, he obtained a decree for "bringing conspirators from all points of the republic, before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris; for the establishment of popular committees to examine into the causes of detentions, for the removal of foreigners and ex-nobles from Paris and the fortified towns, and for the transportation of those who should complain of the revolution, or live in idleness, to Guiana." Being sent, in May following, to the army of the North, he there displayed the same principles as in his former mission, and gave to the revolutionary tribunal, established in the train of this army, the same character of ferocity as to those of the interior; it is said that he had fifty officers and soldiers shot in one day for insubordination, and the same men who had just been abandoned to the most unbridled pillage and licentiousness, in the winter campaign of the palatinate, were all at once punished with death for the slightest faults. A lieutenant-colonel of artillery was put to death solely by the order of St. Just, because the works of the siege of Charleroi did not go on fast enough for the impetuous proconsul. An Austrian officer wishing for a parley, in order to treat of the surrender of this town, requested of him half an hour's conversation: "Half an hour!" answered St. Just; "does this man want to settle the pacification of Europe?" He refused the parley which the Austrian generals desired to hold. The

trumpeter who presented himself had no other answer than this: "Go and tell your general that the republicans receive and send nothing but lead." The report which he made to the convention of the victory of Fleurus, in which however he distinguished himself by his courage and coolness in the midst of dangers, is still more emphatic than those of Barère. Returning to the convention, he gave, in the month of June, a curious account of the sums employed to buy the alliance or the neutrality of some states. The court of Constantinople alone had cost, in diamonds or in money, 70 millions. When the faction which overthrew Robespierre began to work, St. Just exerted all his efforts to persuade the tyrant to strike without delay; but he could not this time prevent him from temporizing. On going out of the meeting on the 8th Thermidor, year 2, (26th of July, 1794,) in which Bourdon de l'Oise, Tallien, and some other members had already ventured to set themselves up against Robespierre, he again pressed him not to lose an instant, but to make sure of his enemies that very night; but the fluctuation and terror which are the ordinary forerunners of the fall of factions, again prevailed over his advice; Robespierre delayed for 24 hours the execution of the plan proposed by St. Just, and desired him to sound the minds of the convention again the next day, and to prepare them by a speech. At the opening of the meeting of the 9th Thermidor, therefore, St. Just boldly presented himself in the tribune, and declared that, "were it to become the Tarpeian rock for him, he would nevertheless speak his opinion;" but in vain did he attempt to denounce the government committees; he was interrupted by reiterated cries; he still remained in one corner of the tribune, ready to speak; but the partisans of Robespierre themselves turned against him, that they might not share his disgrace; and, without having tried fresh efforts to resist his enemies (which astonished all the spectators) he soon saw himself involved in the decree of accusation passed against the

tyrant. Afterwards taking refuge with him in the town-hall, he for a short time entertained the hope of triumphing; but the troops of the convention soon seized him and his accomplices; he did not endeavour, after their example, to take away his own life: on the evening of the 28th he was executed with them, and was then 26 years and a half old. He went to execution with tranquillity and coolness, without the vociferations of the spectators having power to move him. One of the traits which perhaps paints best his severe and destructive character, is a decree by which he ordered that the house of every person convicted of stock-jobbing should be rased. In 1791 he published a work, entitled the Spirit of the Revolution and Constitution of France, and the poem of Orgon, an imitation of the Maid of Orleans. In 1801 appeared a work containing his labours on institutions: this production, incomplete, but full of profound investigation, is well calculated to give an idea of his genius and character.

ST. PRIEST (F. E. GUIGNARD, count DE) minister of state; governor of the king's household in 1789, and, before that, ambassador to Constantinople. The revolutionary party at one time hoped to draw him over; and, when he was dismissed by the king at the same time with M. Necker, during the troubles of July, 1789, he was immediately recalled by the influence of the national assembly; but this testimony of esteem did not diminish his attachment to Louis XVI. nor prevent him from being denounced on the 10th of October, by Mirabeau, who accused him of having said, on the 5th, to the women who were asking for bread at Versailles; "You did not want it when you had but one king, go and ask your 1200 sovereigns for it." The same day he wrote to the assembly to exculpate himself. On the 12th Mirabeau announced that he should follow up this denunciation; but he allowed it to die away. What excited this sudden hatred of M. de St. Priest in the popular party, was some intelligence which he gave

to the president of the assembly, concerning the manœuvres of the confidential men of the Palais-Royal. The committee of research for a short time wished to implicate him in the affair of Bonne-Savardin, and afterwards itself denounced him as guilty of treason. Wearied with these broils, he gave in his resignation on the 23d of December, 1790, quitted France some time after, was one of the four ministers of the council which the pretender assembled in 1795 at Verona, afterwards accompanied that prince to Blankenburgh, then to Mittau, and gave in his resignation in August 1800.

SALICETTI (CHRISTOPHE) born at Bastia, in 1757, of one of the first families of that town, studied at the university of Pisa, went to the bar, then became a barrister in the superior council of Corsica, and afterwards deputy from the tiers-état of that island to the states-general. On the 30th of November he pressed the assembly to declare Corsica united to France, and its inhabitants French citizens. In the course of 1790 he was a member of the committee of administration and alienation of the national domains, and afterwards secretary. In June 1791 he spoke in favour of the governors of the Corsican departments, who had been accused in some publications; he had before solicited the restoration of Paoli to his rights as a citizen, and the sending of M. de Biron into the island. After the session he occupied the place of deputy-syndic of this department, and, in September 1792, was appointed one of its deputies to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. After this period he was almost always on missions. In May, 1793, he went into Corsica, in June sent a report on the troubles of this island, and actively opposed the English party which was supported by Paoli. Being obliged to fly shortly after, he was, in the following August, with the army of Carteau, which had orders to seize on Marseilles, and, in December, he went to Toulon, where he was employed for a long time. There, as

well as at Marseilles, he assisted in all the operations of his colleagues, Fréron, Barras, Gasparon, Robespierre the younger, Ricord, &c. After the fall of the Montagne, he was recalled from Toulon; a decree of arrest was passed against him on the 27th of May, 1795, for having prolonged his stay in that town under pretence of ill health, and he was in a manner implicated in the conspiracy of Prairial, year 3, against the convention. Being afterwards saved by an amnesty, he was, in February, 1796, appointed government-commissioner to the army of Italy. Towards the end of the year he went into Corsica; in March, 1797, was appointed by the department of Golo to the council of 500; and, on the 6th of September, 1797, demanded that the directory should be authorized to make domiciliary visits. He then also opposed the erasure of the deputy Siméon's name from the list of persons transported, on account of his having emigrated. At the time of the troubles which signalized the end of this session, he did not appear to declare positively for any party; but inclining however to that of the Jacobins. In 1800 he had a mission into Corsica; at the beginning of 1802 he was sent to Lucca, as minister extraordinary, to preside there in the establishment of a new constitution. In a speech which he addressed, on the 4th of January, to the grand council of that state, he pointed out to them the bases of the new organization, and of the views which were to direct the government. In March following he went to Genoa in the capacity of minister plenipotentiary; afterwards became commander of the legion of honour, returned to France a short time before the union of Genoa with the French empire, and was plundered by robbers in crossing the Alps. In January, 1806, he went to Naples to prince Joseph, who appointed him minister of the general police of that kingdom.

SALLES (J. B.) a physician at Vezelise, deputy from the tiers-état of Nancy to the states-general; he was a man of an enlightened mind and acute

penetration, shewed himself a partisan of the revolution, appeared little in the tribune during the first years, but intrigued much, and was considered one of the authors of the troubles of Nancy. In August, 1789, he opposed the king's having an absolute *veto*; in September proposed to determine by law the circumstances and the mode in which the national assembly might be dissolved; made a report, in May, 1790, on the troubles of Alsace, and accused M. Dietrich, the abbé d'Eymar, and others, of exciting there opposition against the decrees. On the 13th of November he defended the popular society of Dax, which was accused by the municipality; was chosen secretary on the 26th of February, 1791; in May opposed the project of dividing the legislative body into two sections, and, at the same time, procured a decree for the prosecution of the authors of the religious troubles stirred up at Colmar. In June he combated forcibly and in detail the opinion of those who wished to deprive Louis XVI. of his inviolability; even this sentence was remarked in his speech: "I would rather be stabbed than endure that the government should pass into the hands of several persons." On the 22d of July he made a long report against the petitioners of the Champ de Mars, whom he represented as enemies of the country; approved the conduct of the municipality, and of Lafayette who had dispersed them, and proposed the creation of extraordinary tribunals to prosecute and judge these adversaries of royalty. During the course of the labours of revision, he continued to declare himself to the same effect, and to efface from the constitution the most popular parts that the first revolutionary fervour had introduced into it. After the overthrow of monarchy, on the 10th of August, however, he accepted, in September, 1792, the place of deputy from Meurthe to the national convention, and thus, from an apostle of royalty, became one of the founders of the republic. In this assembly he voted for the confinement of Louis XVI.

and his banishment on the conclusion of peace. A few days before he had used all his endeavours to prevail on the convention to repeal the decree by which it constituted itself the king's judge, or at least to refer the confirmation of the sentence to the primary assemblies. On the 26th of February, 1793, he denounced Marat as exciting the people to murder and pillage, and as having solicited them, especially in his journal, to hang monopolizers at the doors of their magazines. In the month of December preceding he had accused him of demanding a dictator; and, on the 8th of February, he strenuously opposed the suspension of the prosecutions of the assassins of September. The Montagnards obtained a decree of arrest against him on the 2d of June, and caused him to be outlawed on the 28th of July. At first he fled to Evreux, with Guadet and others; but, being obliged to leave that town, he crossed Bretagne, embarked at Quimper, and went to Bordeaux. There, after having wandered for a long time from asylum to asylum, from cavern to cavern, he was seized on the 19th of June, 1794, at the house of Guadet's father, tried at Bordeaux, and executed the next day. He was 34 years of age.

SAMSON (the brothers) executioners at Paris, before and during the revolution, brought a defamatory action against the journalist, Gorsas, in 1790, and gained it; but the credit of their adversary occasioned their imprisonment. In the course of August they obtained their liberty, and it was they who executed Louis XVI. on the 21st of January, 1793. Mercier has devoted a chapter to them in his New Paris; it is too remarkable for us not to quote some passages of it: "What a man is that Samson! insensible to suffering, he was always identified with the axe of excution. He beheaded the most powerful monarch in Europe, his wife, Couthon, Brissot, Robespierre, all the adversaries, and all this with a composed look. If a gaoler has been called a *bolt-animal*, we may call Samson the *Axe-Guillotine*. He

cuts off the head that is brought to him, no matter whose. What a tool! he must have been afraid of remaining one day alone in Paris. What does he say? What does he think? Has he reflected that he has put to death all the chiefs of the adverse parties? I should like to know what passes in his head, and whether he has considered his terrible functions only as a trade. The more I meditate on this man, the president of the great massacre of the human species, overthrowing crowned heads like that of the purest republican, without contracting his brow, the more my ideas are confounded. How does he sleep after having received the last words, the last looks of all these severed heads? I should really be glad to be in the soul of that man for a few hours; I should, perhaps, discover there some ideas that are unknown to us. He sleeps! it is said, and his conscience may very likely be in perfect quiet. The guillotine has respected him, as making one body with itself. He goes and comes like another, he is sometimes present at the theatre of the Vaudeville; he laughs, looks at me, my head has escaped him, he knows nothing about it; and as that is very indifferent to him, I never grow weary of contemplating in him the indifference with which he has sent that crowd of men to the other world: he would begin again if —And why not? Is not that his trade?"

SANTERRE, a brewer in the Faubourg St. Antoine at Paris, possessed a strength and boldness which gave him great weight in his own neighbourhood. Though very ignorant he possessed the talent of speaking to the mob; and, from the beginning of the revolution, he played a part in the commotions, like that of Legendre, St. Huruge, and other leaders of the populace. These advantages rendered him dear to the Orleanist faction, who endeavoured to gain him, and he was soon familiarly received at the Palais Royal and at Mousseaux. On the 14th of July, 1789, at the taking of the Bastile, he began to distinguish himself at the head of the forces

of his Faubourg; and, at the time of the formation of the national guard, was appointed commander of a battalion. In 1791 he brought an action against Lafayette, who had accused him of having fired on his aid-de-camp, Desmottes, on the day when the people had thronged to the castle of Vincennes. In the same year he was sentenced to confinement in consequence of the events of the Champ-de-Mars; but he fled. On the 28th of November he excited an alarm in all the guard-houses in Paris, by spreading a report that the troops were to be massacred, in order to facilitate to the king the means of escape: the sentinels were in consequence doubled, the gates of the castle of the Tuileries shut, and all the persons who were there detained till the next day; but it was in 1792 that he began to obtain more influence. On the 20th of June, after having, at the head of the Jacobins, intimidated the royalist party in the legislature, he directed the populace against the castle, and went to overwhelm Louis and his family with insults. On the 31st of July he heated the heads of men by a quarrel which he stirred up in the Champs-Elysées between the Marseillois, to whom he was giving a civic feast, and some grenadiers of the battalion of the Filles-St.-Thomas, who were reputed friends of Louis XVI.; at last, on the 10th of August, becoming commander of the national guard, he seconded the efforts of the Jacobins to overturn the monarchy, and conducted the king to the tower of the Temple. Yet, notwithstanding so much zeal, he did not appear suited to direct the massacre in the prisons. "Marat," says Prudhomme, "considered him as a man without any decided character." The committee then appointed him, on the 31st of August, to go and hold a review at Versailles, whence he returned on the 4th of September, so that he was not present, either in that town or at Paris, at the assassinations committed at this period. On the 18th of September he appeared at the bar of the legislative assembly, and

announced that these assassinations proceeded from the last efforts of expiring aristocracy. Shortly after, he was appointed major-general; he then offered his resignation of the command of the national guard, on account of the insubordination of that part of the guard that was on service at the Temple. On the 11th of December he conducted Louis XVI. to the bar of the national convention, that his trial might be begun; on the 16th he gave the convention a letter that had been addressed to him in the king's behalf; declaimed, on this occasion, against the plots of the royalists; and proposed measures for their repression. On the 21st of January, 1793, he, with Berruyer, commanded the troops who protected the execution of the king; and it was he who interrupted him when he wanted to speak to the people from his scaffold, and caused his voice to be drowned by the roll of the drums. Wishing to figure in the armies also, he, on the 31st of May, presented to the convention a plan for a campaign against the Vendée, and, on the 10th of June, departed with 14,000 men, to go and fight the royalists; but he was continually unsuccessful: defeats and routs succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity; a report was even spread that he had been killed in an engagement, and this diverting epitaph was written on him: "Here lies general Santerre, who had nothing of Mars but his beer." He was at last put under arrest. The 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) restored him to liberty, but he was employed no more. In June, 1795, the section of the Marches accused him of being the man of all parties, and more particularly of that of Orleans. On the 19th Fructidor, year 5, at the time of the triumph of the directory, Santerre presented himself at the Luxembourg, at the head of some men of the Faubourgs who came to offer their services, which were then useless. In 1799 he was still reckoned among the members of the club of the Manège. He was threatened with an arrest on the 18th Brumaire,

but since that period he has been allowed to remain in retirement; and he now lives in obscurity in Paris, where he is one of the proprietors of the immense inclosure of the Temple.

SAUSSURE (H. B. DE) born at Geneva on the 17th of February, 1740, connected himself in his youth with the learned men who adorned his country, such as Pictet, Jalabert, Bonnet, and Haller; at the age of 21 he was appointed professor of philosophy, filled this place with distinction for 25 years, and quitted it only to travel. He went successively to Paris and different parts of France, into the Low Countries, Holland, England, and Italy. He staid in particular at the island of Elba, at Naples, and at Catana. Botany was the principal object of his researches, and he made some important discoveries in it. He has illustrated different parts of natural philosophy with the same success; but it was principally in geology and the knowledge of mountains that he shewed himself truly skilled. In 1760 some Englishmen had made an excursion to the glaciers of Chamouny, which had always been considered inaccessible; Saussure undertook to visit them, and nothing shook his courage, or disturbed his tranquil observations. After this time he formed a resolution to make an excursion every year on the Alps, and he pursued the chain to the sea-shore, and through their whole range. In 1779 he had crossed them fourteen times in eight different parts, and visited the same points of observation at all seasons. He ascended mount Cramont first, 1774, and some time after he reached the highest point of mount Rose, which is only 20 fathoms lower than that of Mont-Blanc. At last, in the beginning of August, 1787, Saussure mounted to the summit of Mont-Blanc, which he had all his life wished to scale; he remained three hours and a half on the highest point, and found the barometer at 16 inches and one line, which makes Mont-Blanc 2450 fathoms high; the thermometer was two degrees below zero. Saussure could scarcely breathe

there; the mere act of buckling his shoe was a labour almost above his strength. In the month of July, 1788, Saussure, with his eldest son, reached the Giant's Pass, which is raised 1763 fathoms above the level of the sea, and encamped there for 17 days to make observations. As he was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of several others, his house long entertained all the illustrious strangers who came to Geneva; and in 1778 the emperor Joseph II. gave him a most flattering reception. Saussure, the founder of the society of arts in his own country, thus contributed to raise industry to a very high pitch of prosperity there; he was a member of the council of 200, and was afterwards called to the national assembly of France when Geneva was united to the republic. The revolution deprived him of the principal part of his fortune; and the political disorders afflicted him much. He died on the 23d of January, 1799, at the age of 59.

SAVARY (RENE) aid-de-camp to the emperor Napoleon, commander of the legion of honour, &c. is son to the major of the castle of Sédan. The revolution quickly made him an officer, and he was successively aid-de-camp to the generals Férino and Desaix, distinguished himself under the latter in the passage of the Rhine, accompanied him into Egypt, returned with him to France, and went to the army of Italy: he was by his side when he received the mortal wound at Marengo, and went to announce his death to general Bonaparte, who immediately attached him to his own person. In 1803 he accompanied the first consul in his journey to the Low Countries. In March, 1804, he was sent to the coasts of the West, in order to direct the measures appointed by the police, at the time of the discovery of the conspiracy of Georges and Pichegru. He was named general of division on the 1st of February, 1805, and accompanied the emperor to the army, on the recommencement of hostilities with Austria at the end of the same year. Before the battle of Aus-

terlitz, the emperor of the French sent him to negociate with the Austro-Russian army; and the day after the engagement the emperor of Germany being come to desire peace of the emperor of the French, Savary received orders to accompany his Imperial Majesty, and to learn whether the emperor of Russia acceded to the capitulation. Concerning the results of this step, the official journals of the different powers published contradictory details, which time has not yet cleared up. General Savary was, a few days after, made grand officer of the legion of honour; in March, 1806, he was decorated with the ribbon of the order of Baden.

SCHERER (BARTHELEMI LOUIS JOSEPH) a French general, born at Delle, near Porentruy, at first served eleven years in the Austrian troops, and then entered into the artillery regiment of Strasburgh, of which he was captain at the time of the revolution. Having adopted the new principles, he quickly became general of brigade, then general of division; in 1794 served in that quality in the army of Sambre and Meuse; contributed to the different advantages gained then by that army, and successively commanded the blockades, or sieges of Landrecies, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, and Condé, of which he made himself master in July and August. In November he was appointed commander in chief of the army of the Alps, and in April, 1795, gained some advantages over the allies. He then passed into the army of the Western Pyrennées, and obtained some successes there likewise, but peace having been made with Spain, he immediately returned to Italy, and completely defeated the Austro-Sardinian army on the 22d and 23d of November, at Final and on the river of Genoa. Notwithstanding this victory, he despaired of making head against the enemy with troops few in number, entirely without resources, and almost without discipline, and, in the beginning of 1796, gave up this army to general Bonaparte. In July, 1797, Schérer was appointed by the directory minister of war, and on the 11th of

August he received a letter from Hoche, accusing him of royalism. He answered him very sharply; but, in October, general Dutertre, who had escorted Pichegru and his companions to Rochefort, denounced Schérer as having participated in their conspiracy. This general's supposed attachment to Pichegru, and some promises which he was said to have made him, relative to the projects which the majority of the directory were then forming against the majority of the councils, served as grounds for this accusation, which had no serious consequences, and he retained the administration till 1799. The scandalous bargains, and the traffic for discharges, that were carried on in his office, had already induced the deputy Chabert to denounce him in the meeting of the 7th of August, 1798; but the minister contradicted these assertions a few days after, and having then gone out of administration, he went to command in Italy, where his repeated defeats again called the public attention on him: he was removed from the command, and a number of addresses from the southern departments accused him of being the cause of the disasters of the army. The councils long echoed with the heavy denunciations against him; reports seemed to confirm them; there was some idea of bringing an accusation against him, when intelligence was received of his flight, seals were put on his papers, and the criminal tribunal of Paris was commissioned to inform against him; but the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) overthrew a part of his accusers; and he afterwards remained forgotten, living in obscurity at his estate near Chauny, in the department of Aisne, where he died in August, 1804.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK (R. J.) a Dutchman, one of the distinguished members of the Batavian national convention in 1795 and 1796, pronounced, on the 21st of November, 1796, a long speech on a project for a constitution. He was afterwards named ambassador to the French republic, arrived in Paris

about the middle of June, 1798, with admiral De Winter, and was not presented officially to the directory till the 1st of November following; in 1799 he strove to controvert the report which was then spread, that succours had been requested of the king of Prussia by his government; and, in his letter to the minister for foreign affairs, protested that the dignity of stadtholder would never be re-established. A few days after he was denounced in the Jacobin club of the Manège by the adjutant-general Quatremère Disjonval, who described him as an *enemy of the patriots*. At this period he returned for a short time to the Hague. In 1802 he was present, in France, at the conferences which preceded the treaty of Amiens; and, in December, he went on an embassy into England; before his departure the first consul made him a present of a snuff-box, enriched with diamonds. The neutrality that he had gone to negociate in London not having been accepted, he quitted England in June, 1803, and returned to the Hague. His zeal for the interests of France led him, in all circumstances, to favour the views of her government, and, in 1805, he obtained the supreme magistracy in his own country, under the title of grand pensionary of Holland. In 1806 he was struck with complete blindness.

SEBASTIANI (HORACE) born in the island of Corsica; having embraced the profession of arms in the course of the revolution, he became colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself particularly in the mission which the first consul Bonaparte gave him to the Levant in 1802; a mission to which the English government attached the greatest importance, and which was one of the complaints of this country against France, at the time of the rupture in 1803. The colonel embarked, on the 16th of September, at Toulon, on board the frigate Cornelia, and arrived on the 30th at Tripoli, where he began by settling, in the character of mediator, the disputes which had arisen between the court of Sweden and the regency. He was presented to the pacha, and

made him consent to acknowledge the Italian republic, whose flag was immediately planted and saluted. He received from him presents, consisting of two beautiful Arabian mares, three gazelles, a falcon, and two parrots, one of which speaks Turkish and the other Arabic. On the 16th of October colonel Sebastiani went to Alexandria; he hastened to see general Stuart, commander of the English land and sea forces, and desired him, in the name of France, and in conformity to the treaty of Amiens, to evacuate Alexandria. The English general answered, that he had not yet received orders from his court to do so. Sebastiani went thence to Cairo, had several conferences there with the pacha, and in obedience to the instructions of the first consul, offered him his mediation to effect a reconciliation with the beys; but it was not accepted, the orders of the Porte being to wage an exterminating war. After having visited the forts which surround the town, and after being present at a Te Deum, chanted by the fathers of the congregation, in thanks for the victories gained by general Bonaparte, he received a deputation of the monks of Mount Sinai, and recommended to the pacha the Christians and Turks, who, during the stay of the French army in Egypt, had had connections with it, the colonel departed for Damietta and St. Jean d'Acre; on his arrival in the latter town he sent word to Djezar Pacha, that he was charged by the first consul to confer with him on the means of re-establishing commerce on its former footing, obtained an audience of him, and found him very pacifically disposed. Of this he took advantage to speak in favour of the Christians, and especially of the convents of Nazareth and Jerusalem. On the 21st of November colonel Sebastiani having fulfilled all the parts of his mission, quitted St. Jean d'Acre to return to France. In October, 1803, he was charged with the inspection of the coasts, from the mouth of the Vilaine to Brest: in 1804 he traversed a part of Germany on another diplomatic mission, and was em-

ployed in the great army on the re-commencement of hostilities with Austria. He contributed to the success of the battle of Güntzburgh, which took place in the beginning of October, 1805; then pursued the enemy with his brigade of dragoons; soon after fell upon Vienna, and thence penetrated into Moravia, where he took 2000 Russians prisoners in the engagement of the 19th of November. He distinguished himself also by his bravery at the battle of Austerlitz, where he was wounded immediately after he obtained the rank of general of division. M. Sebastiani is cousin to the emperor of the French.

SEGUR the elder (LOUIS PHILIPPE) son to the marquis de Ségur, marshal of France, and member of the assembly of notables, was sent, in 1786, as French ambassador to Petersburgh, and in 1787 signed, with the Russian ministers, a commercial treaty, which secured to France all the advantages which the English had till then exclusively enjoyed. He accompanied Catherine II. in her journey into the Crimea, made some representations to the emperor Joseph II. who was there, on the interest which France took in the preservation of the Ottoman empire, and received from that prince an assurance, that he would never consent to its destruction, and that he would cease to encourage the empress in the hope of reviving the Greek republics, (for this philosophical and republican project had entered the heads of the two most powerful despots in Europe). Ségur, also, in the same journey, contrived measures with the minister Bulgakow and the Austrian internuncio Herbert, to prevent the rupture which the courts of London and Berlin were endeavouring to effect between Russia and the Porte. In 1788 he negociated a quadruple alliance of Prussia, Austria, Spain, and France, the secret of which was betrayed by a secretary of count Osterman. In 1789 he was appointed temporary deputy from the noblesse of Paris to the states-general, was called to them in July, 1791, by the death of M. de Rochechouart, but gave in his resignation, in a

letter addressed to the president. In 1791 he was sent by Louis XVI. as ambassador to pope Pius VI. who refused to receive him; the same year he declined the situation of minister for foreign affairs, in which he was to have succeeded Montmorin. In January, 1792, he went on an embassy to the court of Berlin, to engage that power not to interfere with the interior affairs of France, and to put a stop to the arming of the emigrants. Frederic William at first received him with suspicion, but nevertheless declared that he would not engage in a war with France, unless she attacked the emperor, or some German prince. M. de Ségur was then obliged, by the events of the revolution, to remain abroad. Having been inscribed, with his father and brother, on the list of emigrants, he protested warmly against these inscriptions, and, after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) was in May, 1801, appointed by the conservative senate to the legislative body, where he voted, in 1802, that Bonaparte's consulship should be prolonged for life, and represented this measure as an effectual way of consolidating the new institutions. In the beginning of January, 1803, he went from the legislative body to the council of state, in the section of the interior. The national Institute also admitted him as a member of the class of literature; he was chosen vice-president on the 28th of March, 1804, and president two months after. It was likewise in this year that he lost his eldest son in a tragical manner, hitherto unknown. On the 18th of July following he was appointed to the office of grand master of the ceremonies of France, and on the 1st of February, 1805, was decorated with the red ribbon. In the month of June, in the same year, he received the Portuguese order of Christ, which was sent him by the prince regent; and in September he made the report to the senate for the re-organization of the national guard of the empire. Among several works from the pen of Ségur, may be particularly remarked his Historical and Political Picture of Eu-

rope, from 1786 to 1796, containing the history of the principal events of the reign of Frederic William, king of Prussia, and a summary of the revolutions of Brabant, Holland, Poland, and France: this work is in its third edition. He has also published the Politics of all the Cabinets of Europe, during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.; a Volume of Poems, containing tales, fables, songs, and several theatrical pieces. In March, 1806, he presented to the legislative body a project for the re-establishment of the skilful mechanics at Lyon..

SEMONVILLE (HUGUET DE) counsellor in the parliament of Paris, attached himself to the popular party, connected himself particularly with Lafayette, and was sent into Brabant at the time of the troubles which then agitated that country; in 1792 he was appointed French ambassador to the republic of Genoa. Dumouriez having, for a short time, assumed the administration of foreign affairs, appointed him ambassador to Constantinople, and in the mean time he was appointed to go in the same character to Turin. At the time when he was about to enter that city, the king of Sardinia signified to him that he must not come into his states; Genoa and Venice, in their turn, shewed unwillingness to receive him, and in May, 1793, the committee of public safety determined to send him as ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte. This mission, the object of which was then of the greatest importance, since it tended to divert and occupy the Russian and Austrian forces, by exciting Turkey against those two powers, again attracted the attention of all the courts who, by their ministers, opposed his being received at Constantinople; and the emperor of Germany did not scruple even to violate the law of nations, by having him carried off on the road. While he was travelling, furnished with the orders of the sovereigns of the country, he was seized, on the 25th of July, at the village of Novate, near the lake of Chiavenna, put into a boat with Maret and 16 other persons of their suite,

conducted to the castle of Milan, and then to Mantua. He had with him property of considerable value, destined for the Porte, among which were four magnificent carriages, bronzed and gilt; two large chests of cloth of gold, and muslin and lace of great value; 80,000 louis in specie; a service of gold plate for twenty people, which had belonged to the king of France; two little boxes full of trinkets, valued at eighteen millions of florins; and a great quantity of precious stones, among which was the finest diamond of the crown. On the 31st of May, 1794, he was removed to Castria, where he remained till the 6th of November, 1795, at which period he set out for Fribourg, in the Brisgau, and was there placed with the other prisoners who, on the 25th of December, were exchanged with him at Bâle for the daughter of Louis XVI. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, M. de Sémonville was at first put in nomination for a place in the council of state, and afterwards appointed ambassador to Holland, whither he went in January, 1800, and remained there till February, 1805; he then entered into the conservative senate, on the presentation of the elective college of the Ardennes, and was nominated commander of the legion of honour. His daughter, mademoiselle de Montholon, had married general Joubert in 1799.

SERRURIER, a French general, born at Laon, of a citizen's family, was employed in Italy in 1795, served there with distinction, especially on the 5th of July, when, at the head of the right wing of the French army, he took possession of the pass of Ferme, which superior numbers had obliged him to abandon a few days before; and, on the 11th of December, at the battle of Final, to the gaining of which he contributed. At the opening of the campaign of 1796 he obtained some advantages over the Piedmontese near Céva; and, on the 20th and 22d of April he signalized himself equally at St. Michael, and at the battle of Mondovi. In July and August he shewed great activity and talent in the engagements

at Mantua, and the commander in chief intrusted him with the blockade of that town: it was also his division that seized on Verona. In 1797 he distinguished himself afresh in the many battles that were fought under the walls of Mantua, particularly against general Provéra; and, on the 2d of February, he signed the capitulation of the town. He likewise shewed great bravery and talent in the passage of the Tagliamento, and in the affair at Gradisca. General Bonaparte sent him to present to the directory the colours taken from the enemy, and bestowed particular praise on him. The address which his division afterwards sent against the party of Clichy, was remarked for the threatening tone that animated it. The commander in chief intrusted him with the supreme authority in the city of Venice, and he conducted himself there with address and firmness in difficult circumstances. In September 1798 he was appointed inspector-general of the French infantry: he commanded at Lucca in the beginning of 1799, and presented to that little republic a provisional plan of government. He afterwards commanded a division of the army of Schérer at the time of the defeats which it sustained near Verona; and, having been surrounded near Peschera, it was only by great valour and conduct that he extricated himself. He was less fortunate on the 28th of April, 1799, at Verderio, where his division, alone, and not aware of the loss of the battle of Cossano, which had been gained the preceding day by the Austro-Russians, was surrounded by superior forces, and obliged to surrender after an obstinate defence. General Serrurier was for a short time prisoner to the Austro-Russians, and met with the most distinguished reception from Suworow. Returning to France on his parole, he was at Paris when general Bonaparte returned from his Egyptian expedition, and was one of the generals who then assembled round him, and who powerfully assisted him in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He afterwards entered into the conservative senate, of

which he was vice-president in the beginning of 1802. On the 17th of September, 1803, he was nominated proctor of the senate; and, on the 25th of April, 1804, governor of the hospital of invalids. After the elevation of Napoleon Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, Serruriur became marshal of France, and was decorated with the red ribbon on the 1st of February, 1805. On the 24th of February, 1806, he was decorated with the grand cross of the Italian order of the iron crown.

SERVAN (J.) an artillery officer, brother to the celebrated attorney-general of the parliament of Grenoble, had been sub-governor of the pages, an officer in the infantry, and then in the engineers; and, having embraced the cause of the revolution, he was made colonel of one of the regiments of the national guard, in the pay of Paris, afterwards major-general, and, at last, in May, 1792, minister of war in the place of M. de Grave; but, on the 12th of June, the king, dissatisfied with his conduct, dismissed him, and the assembly decreed that he took with him their regrets. Being accused, on occasion of some contracts for victualling Sarrelouis and Béfort, he justified himself by a letter dated the 8th of July. He was then employed in the camps of Soissons; and, on the 11th of August, the assembly recalled him to the war-administration. He shewed great irresolution in September, when the allies penetrated into Champagne; and especially on the 3d, in a council which assembled at Roland's house, to deliberate on the means of repelling them. On the 4th of October he proposed that generals Lanoue and Duhoux should be accused, as having refused to march to the assistance of the city of Lille. The perplexities and contradictions that he met with in his office induced him to resign on the 14th of the same month; and the chief command of the army of the western Pyrennées was immediately intrusted to him. On the 10th of April, 1793, Robespierre accused him of a correspondence with Dumouriez and the Gironde; but the popular society of Bayonne undertook his defence, and justified him from these

accusations as a general and as a minister. Being again accused by Chabot, on the 14th of July he quitted the command before he was overtaken by the blow that threatened him, was soon after arrested at his house on the banks of the Rhine, taken before a military committee at Lyon, and afterwards removed to the prisons of the Abbaye. Having been happily forgotten by the terrorists during the year 2, he was restored at once to his liberty, his fortune, his rank, and even his appointments, in January, 1795; notwithstanding the opposition of Duhem and the wrecks of the Montagne party. In September, 1799, he was made inspector-general of the troops stationed in the South. Under the consular government he became president of the committee of reviews, and commander of the legion of honour. In 1805, he, in concert with the tribune Jubé, published a voluminous History of the Wars of the Gauls and French in Italy, which has met with little success. He is also author of the Citizen Soldier, a work which appeared in 1780; and he wrote some articles on the Military Art in the Encyclopedia.

SIEYES (EMANUEL JOSEPH) member of the preservative senate, and of the Institute of France, born at Fréjus in 1748, was vicar-general to the bishop of Chartres, and canon and chancellor of the church of that city, when he was appointed deputy from the tiers-état of Paris to the states-general. He owed this nomination to the famous pamphlet, "What is the Tiers-Etat?" which gained him immense popularity. On the 10th of June, 1789, he pressed the assembly of the tiers-état to inquire into the powers, in order to constitute itself, and thus to compel the other orders to some step or other. On the 15th he proposed to constitute themselves an assembly of the representatives of the nation, and then to proceed to the completion of the constitutional act. On the 8th of July he insisted on the dismission of the troops whom the king had summoned to the capital, declaring that the monarch seemed to intend thereby to put a restraint on

the deliberations of the assembly. On the 10th of August he opposed the abolition of tythes, and cried out in the middle of the debate: "They wish to be free, and they do not know how to be just." On the 7th of September, he, in a long speech, opposed the granting the *veto* to the king, and declared for one single hall of meeting. It is, however, to be observed that, in a kind of digression, he gave the plan of a legislative power nearly similar to that which the convention afterwards decreed, that is to say, composed of two councils, the one deliberative, the other intrusted with the power of sanctioning. He also proposed a declaration of the rights of man, but it was rejected as too metaphysical. It was he who suggested the idea of dividing France into departments, districts, and municipalities; an operation which contributed in no small degree to consolidate the revolution. From the time of the first troubles, he had appeared to attach himself to the faction of Orleans; and, in the depositions made at the Châtelet concerning the events of the 5th and 6th of October, the count de la Châtre asserted that he had heard him say to some one who told him that there was an insurrection in Paris: "I know it, but I do not understand any thing about it; it goes the other way." Being called upon for his own testimony, he deposed that he, like all good citizens, had had his indignation excited by the scenes of the 5th and 6th of October, but declared himself ignorant of the causes of them. In the course of the same month he published a work entitled, Observations on the Property of the Clergy, in which he again endeavoured to defend that order from the meditated plunder. In 1790 he employed himself much in the committees, laboured at the constitution, and seldom appeared in the tribune. It was then that Mirabeau said in full assembly, that the silence of Siéyès was a public calamity. At the beginning of the year, however, he presented a project for the suppression of the abuses of the press; yet at the same time retaining freedom of thought; this work, which

is very much laboured, is another proof of the difficulty of making a good law on this subject in a free state. He afterwards voted for the institution of juries in civil as well as criminal cases; in June he was raised to the presidentship, notwithstanding his refusal to fulfil the functions. A few days after, he received a kind of popular ovation, at the time when several deputies joined the club of 1789, in order to celebrate the period of the constitution of the chamber of commons into a national assembly. In February, 1791, he was chosen member of the department of Paris; and, being informed, in the month of March, that he was going to be nominated bishop of that city, he announced to the elective assembly that he must beg leave to decline the honour intended him. About the beginning of May he courageously supported, in the tribune of the assembly, a decree that the department had made in favour of liberty of worship, and inveighed against "those who led the people astray, so far as to make them take their defenders for their assassins, and their assassins for their defenders." In July, 1791, he published a letter in which, developing his principles concerning monarchial government, he says: "It is neither for the sake of flattering old habits, nor through any superstitious sentiment of royalism that I prefer monarchy; I prefer it because it is evident to me that the citizen has more liberty in a monarchy than in a republic, and because, in every circumstance, there is more freedom under the former of these governments." Being appointed, in September, deputy from the department of Sarthe to the convention, he avoided profiting by the ascendant that he had over several of his colleagues, and took care to keep himself in a manner in the back ground, and to envelope himself as much as possible in great apparent insignificance, in order to escape the storms that he saw gathering. On Louis XVI.'s trial he remained true to this system; and, at the time of the four nominal appeals which decided the king's fate, the words *yes*, *no*, and *death*, were the only ones heard

from his mouth. In the beginning of 1793 he had presented a scheme for the organization of the war administration, but, having met with contradictions, he shut himself up in the silence of thought, as in a sanctuary. He was, notwithstanding this, appointed to the first committees of public safety; and, on the 10th of November, 1793, he announced that, if he did not give back his letters of priesthood, it was that he had long before parted with them; but that he completely renounced his functions. During the contest of the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he conducted himself with his usual circumspection, and even kept silence till 1795; then he appeared oftener in the tribune, expressed, at different times his horror of the crimes of Robespierre, and pressed the assembly to recal the members who had been proscribed by him. He soon entered into the committee of public safety, procured the adoption of his law of general police against popular insurrections, and solemnly proclaimed the legality of the constitution of 1793, at the organization of which he was appointed to assist. In April he refused the presidentship of the convention, as he had before done several times; and was afterwards sent into Holland with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between France and the new republic. On his return he appeared to direct the diplomatic affairs of that time, and to have an influence on the treaties with Prussia and Spain. He took little share in the detail of the constitutional laws at which he was appointed to labour; the idea of forming the legislative body into two councils alone appeared to belong to him; and the convention refused to admit his project for a constitutional jury. At the end of October he was appointed a member of the directory, but refused the situation, and preferred continuing a member of the council of 500. During the years 1796 and 1797 he was constantly employed in all the committees that were charged with the most important affairs, especiallyin the committee of five, which was created to ex-

amine into the measures to be adopted with regard to the judges who had refused to take the oath of hatred to royalty; and in those which proposed a forced loan, and the exclusion of the ex-nobles from public functions. On the 12th of April, 1797, he was near perishing by the hand of one of his countrymen, but his wounds were not very dangerous. The new third having entered into the council in May, he frequently absented himself from the meetings till the 18th Fructidor (4th of September). In the meetings which followed, he voted for the proscription of the Clichien deputies, and especially of Boissy d'Anglas. Shortly after he was chosen secretary, and then president; went out of the legislative body; in May, 1798, was re-elected into it; then sent as ambassador to Berlin, where he resided till the month of May, 1799, at which period he was again named a member of the directory, and accepted the station. The critical situation in which France then was, from the incapacity of the directors, rendered a new form of government desirable. Siéyès, convinced of the impossibility of continuing the directorial constitution, was deputed by his party to general Bonaparte to inform him of the dangers with which government was threatened. On general Bonaparte's return from Egypt, the plan of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) was immediately concerted between that general and Siéyès, by the intervention of Talleyrand and Rœderer; and the consular constitution was substituted for that of the year three. Siéyès, at first temporary consul, was appointed to the conservative senate, of which he became first president; and, at the desire of the two other consuls, Bonaparte and Roger-Ducos, the legislative committees, before they dissolved, offered to Siéyès, as a national reward, the estate of Crosne, which he accepted. Since that time he has remained in the conservative senate.

SIMON (ANTOINE) a shoe-maker at Paris. Being employed as an agent of the commune in the prison

of the Temple, he was one of those who most frequently tormented and insulted Louis XVI.; it is however asserted that, one day seeing the joy testified by the queen and madame Elisabeth at dining with the king, he exclaimed: "I believe these confounded women will make me cry." As he was the most ignorant and most debauched of all the commissioners, it was to him that the care of the dauphin was intrusted after the king's execution, and he became the instrument of the hatred of the factions to that unhappy child; he taught him to swear, to drink, to curse his father, his mother, his aunt, to sing the Carmagnole, and to cry long live the Sans-culottes. He appears to have shortened the life of the young prince by ill-treatment, and afterwards by the strong liquors that he made him drink to excess. The ninth Thermidor put an end to his crimes; he was outlawed along with Robespierre, his protector, and executed the next day. He was 58 years of age, and was born at Troyes.

SOMBREUIL (STANISLAUS VIROT DE) a captain of hussars, 26 years of age, born at Lechoisies, resident at Poissy, was condemned to death on the 29th Prairial, year 2, (17th of June, 1794,) by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, as an accomplice in the foreign faction, in the commotion of the prisons, and in the assassination of Collot d' Herbois. He was taken to the scaffold in a red shirt. During his confinement at La Force, a charming young woman, by whom he was tenderly beloved, frequently went to see him. Having found him one day in a dreadful fever, she laid aside the dress of her sex, put on that of her lover, and attended him thus for three days and three nights.

SOMBREUIL (CHARLES VIROT DE) brother to the last-mentioned. Born with an ardent disposition and astonishing bravery, he distinguished himself in the beginning of the revolution by the boldness with which he forced his friend, the young Polignac, out of the hands of the seditious populace at the Palais-

Royal. Having gone, some time after, into foreign countries, he served, in 1792, in the Prussian army, and distinguished himself in a brilliant manner, by seizing, at the head of four hussars, a convoy from 100 men who were escorting it, and whom he persuaded, by the determined air with which he advanced upon them, that he made part of the van-guard of a considerable column: the king of Prussia immediately gave him the order of military merit. He afterwards made the winter campaign against Custines; served, in 1793, in the Salm regiment of hussars belonging to Condé's army in Alsace, and covered the retreat of the Austrian army. Going into Holland, he there displayed great courage and activity during the winter-campaign of 1794, and, at the head of a body of French emigrants, protected the retreat of the Batavian forces. Being chosen, in 1795, by the English government, to conduct a reinforcement to the troops disembarked at Quiberon under the orders of Hervilly, he landed there 48 hours before the engagement of the 21st of July, the day when Hoche attacked fort Penthièvre. He was encamped on the right of this fort; and, thanks to the dispositions and the prudent bravery of the commander in chief, he was not informed of the attack till the enemy's cannon fired upon him. Puisaye then sent him orders to retire, covering the re-embarkation of the other troops, which he at first effected with great skill; but perfidy or cowardice had so combined all the measures, that it became impossible for him to embark: the greatest part of the emigrants whom he commanded having laid down their arms, he requested life for those who accompanied him. "As for me," said he to Hoche, "I abandon myself to my fate." He was conducted, first to L'Orient, then to Vannes, and learned that he was going to be shot. He immediately wrote to the commander of the English fleet a very affecting letter, in which he complained bitterly of Puisaye. No French officer could be found to compose the council of war; it was necessary to take Dutchmen, and

it was with great difficulty that the soldiers could be persuaded to fire on him. He refused to let his eyes be bound, gave the signal for his death himself, and was lamented by all the republicans who surrounded him. The king of Prussia caused his pardon to be requested of the French government, but it was too late; nor was any happier effect produced by the earnest solicitations of his sister who lived in Paris, where she enjoyed all the consideration due to courage and virtue.

SONNINI, (C. S. DE Manomour) a naval officer and engineer, member of the agricultural society at Paris, &c. born at Lunéville on the 1st of February 1751, has published a great number of tracts on Natural History, Agriculture, and Rural Economy which are inserted in various collections. He travelled a long time in Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and French Guiana, and was one of Buffon's coadjutors in the Natural History of Birds. We owe to him Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by order of the old government, 1796, in which are observations of every kind, and a collection of forty plates containing portraits, views, plans, maps, antiquities, plants, animals: Essay on a Species of Commerce peculiar to the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, 1796; Buffon's Natural History, a new edition, in which the supplements are inserted in the text in their proper place: the editor has added the natural history of the quadrupeds and birds discovered since the death of Buffon; that of reptiles, fishes, insects, and worms; and lastly, the history of plants, at which Buffon had not time to employ himself, in 110 volumes, the last of which appeared in 1805; Travels in Greece and Turkey, 1801. Sonnini wrote the articles on birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, &c. in the Dictionary of Natural History, printed in 1800 by Déterville. He is also the editor of the Library of Natural Philosophy, a publication which appears every month.

SONTHONAX, (L. F.) born at Oyona, and de-

puty from Ain, was successively delegated to St. Domingo by the constitutional king, by the convention, and by the directory; he there acquired a celebrity which renders him one of the most distinguished personages of the revolution. It is necessary to preface the history of his administration with a rapid summary of the condition of St. Domingo before his arrival in that island, the fate of which seemed already decided by the unseasonable decrees of the national assembly. Troubles had broken out there even before the arrival of the first civil commissioners Roume, Mirbeck, and St. Leger, who had been sent thither in 1791. Of the three provinces which composed the French part of the island, the richest, that of the north, was already a prey to a most terrible insurrection of the negroes; the whites, blocked up in Cape-town, durst not leave it, and their advanced posts were often attacked and forced. The province of the west was equally ravaged by civil war between the whites and the men of colour. The two parties were enlarged by armed slaves, and the towns of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel were burnt in the month of November in the same year, 1791. The province of the south, the least considerable of the three, preserved its tranquillity some months longer; but it soon became the most unhappy, on account of the double insurrection of the negroes who blocked up its capital, and of the men of colour who, masters of almost all the rest, burned and ravaged the plains and the boroughs. All these misfortunes had taken place before the arrival of Sonthonax, who did not land in the colony till the 17th of September 1792; the official documents which were transmitted to him on his landing, by the colonial assemblies, prove the truth of these details. "The province in which you land," said the provincial assembly of the north, "and of which we are the representatives, that province formerly so flourishing, will present to you the most distressing spectacle. For more than a year it has been almost entirely in the power of the re-

volted slaves. Half of its inhabitants have perished by the murderous sword, or sunk under the load of misery; more than three thousand dwellings are covered with ashes and rubbish." The apostolic prefect added still more to these sad accounts; and an address to the national convention served only to confirm the facts, and represented the colony as irrecoverably lost on the arrival of the commissioners. These commissioners having published the decrees concerning the liberty of the negroes, soon met with a warm opposition from the colonists, which they endeavoured to overcome by force. They armed the negroes, and thus gave the signal for the massacres which, after that time, desolated the unhappy country. Sonthonax and his colleagues accused the colonists of having called the English to their assistance; after the example of the inhabitants of Martinique, they directed several military expeditions against them, and in June, 1793, entered Cape-town in triumph, and there gave themselves up to revolutionary acts, like what was then passing in France. This conduct shocked the majority of the inhabitants so much, that the civil commissioners were driven from Cape-town, on the 21st of the same month, by force of arms; but the burning of that town by the negroes, soon after, proved a fatal reprisal for this act of vigour; from that time the commissioners no longer restrained themselves, but armed all the negroes against the small number of whites who had survived the first massacres. In the mean time the proscription of Brissot and the party of the Gironde having occasioned that of Sonthonax, a degree of accusation was passed against him on the 16th of July, 1793, and he departed to present his justification to the convention, but the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) having put an end to the government of his personal enemies, he appeared without fear at the bar, and procured the repeal of the decree passed against him. The directory sent him again to the colonies in 1796. The return to moderation in France, and especially the influence of the Clichien party in

the legislative body in 1797, soon occasioned a number of denunciations against Sonthonax; the deputy Vaublanc, in particular, spoke forcibly in the tribune against his administration at St. Domingo; but his nomination to the legislative body put an end to his power and to the attacks of his calumniators. After the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) Sonthonax was admitted into the council of 500 without a dissentient voice. His opinions there were moderate; he sometimes spoke concerning the colonies, gave an account of their situation, and went out of the council in May, 1798. At the period of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799) he was comprehended in the list of the transported, then arrested and taken to the Conciergerie, where he remained but a few days. On his restoration to liberty he lived in obscurity, but nevertheless received orders in 1803 to leave Paris; Fontainbleau was appointed as his place of banishment, and this measure was attributed to some things that he had said, expressing disapprobation of what was then passing in St. Domingo. At the end of 1805 he was still resident at Fontainbleau.

SOULAVIE (J. L.) a French man of letters, member of several literary societies, born at Argentière in the department of Vaucluse, in 1752. Before the revolution he wore the ecclesiastical dress, being in holy orders. Having then joined the revolutionary party, he was appointed, in 1793, resident at Geneva. He has been accused as the author of the troubles and crimes which distracted that city in 1793 and 1794. Having presumed to listen to denunciations against Robespierre, he was denounced in November, 1793, in the Jacobin club, as keeping up a correspondence with the federalists. On the 30th of December he was summoned to appear, and his successor even received orders to send him back to Paris under a strong escort. Escaping from this danger, he regained his office, and took care to lavish praises on the government of Robespierre. Some time before the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of

July, 1794,) he sent him for his table the finest fish of the lake. He was imprisoned during the re-action, but recovered his liberty by the amnesty of 1796, and afterwards employed himself in literary labours. He has published a great number of works, among which the following are remarkable: Natural History of the South of France, 1780; General Collection of all the foreign or French Prints that contain any thing interesting in regard to the History of France, in 160 volumes, of two sizes, folio and atlas: this compilation concludes with 22 volumes, folio, of engravings and caricatures, produced by the revolution, and with the Military, Medallic, and Monumental History of the Revolution." Soulavie is the editor of the Memoirs of Maurepas, written by his secretary, Sale; of the Memoirs of d' Aiguillon, written by the count de Mirabeau; of Massillon's Memoirs of the Minority of Louis XV.; of the Memoirs of the Duke de St. Simon. He has also published a very long, but very inaccurate account of the revolution. His Memoirs of Marshal Richelieu are nothing but a romance of the same kind. All these crude compilations have however met with some success out of France. Soulavie is in the enjoyment of some fortune; he married, though he was a priest, but during the pope's stay in France, he was, at his own desire, restored to a secular life.

SOULT, a French marshal of the empire, served, under the old government, as a subaltern officer in a regiment of infantry. In the beginning of the revolution he inlisted in a battalion of volunteers of the Haut Rhin, and became their adjutant-major, after which he went as adjutant to the staff of the Moselle army. Being appointed adjutant-general, he, as chief of the staff of general Lefèvre's division, made the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in the armies of the Moselle, and of Sambre and Meuse; in 1796 he was appointed general of brigade, then went into Italy, made the campaign of 1799, with distinction, in that country, where he was shut up in Genoa with

general Massena. The proofs of talent and courage that he gave on various occasions, gained him in a very particular manner the attention and favour of the government. He afterwards became one of the generals who commanded the infantry of the consul's guard, accompanied the first consul to Brussels in 1803, was appointed commander of the camp of St. Omer, then marshal of France after the accession of the first consul to the imperial throne. In September, 1804, he obtained the fourth cohort of the legion of honour, was decorated with the red ribbon on the 1st of February, 1805, and created a knight of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria in the month of May in the same year. It was he who, when commanding at Boulogne in the beginning of 1805, announced to the government that the English had just thrown on shore balls of cotton infected with the plague, in order to spread that scourge in France. On the recommencement of hostilities with Austria in September, he commanded one of the divisions of the great army; passed the Rhine at Spires on the 26th of October; fell upon Heilbron, then penetrated into Suabia, and seized on Memmingen, which was so shamefully surrendered to him without the least resistance by general Spangen; this contributed greatly to the capitulation of Ulm. In November marshal Soult put the enemy's right wing to flight, and contributed, by his manœuvres, to the success of the battle of Juntersdorff. In February, 1806, he was in prince Joseph's army which took possession of Naples.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN (the baroness of) daughter to M. Necker. Her birth, her tastes, her principles, the reputation of her father, the functions of her husband, and above all her conduct in the revolution, have brought her into notice, frequently in a disagreeable manner; the political factions and the literary circles with which she has been connected, have by turns disputed with each other for her fame. She was rejected by the republicans and the

royalists, and public opinion in France places her in the party which desired a constitutional monarchy, and perhaps a change of dynasty. She was obliged to quit France with her husband, but returned thither in 1797, and was supposed to have had considerable influence in the political events of that time, by her ascendant over the principal leaders of the constitutional circle, formed under the protection of the directory. In 1803 her intimacy with Benjamin Constant the Swiss, and with some other persons of the opposition, drew upon her the suspicions of the consular government; and she was obliged to leave the capital. She some time after solicited in vain a sum of two millions, which her father had left in the public treasury of Paris. Since that time she has lived in retirement at Copet, where she received the last sighs of her father, and published a Historical Panegyric on him. In the works of Madame de Staël there is always force, often talent, and sometimes even rationality and depth; but we also frequently find in them an affectation of new words, as well as contradictions and inconsistencies. We owe to her the following works: Letters on the Character and Writings of J. J. Rousseau, 1789; Essay on Fictions; Reflections on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt and to the French, 1795; On the Influence of the Passions, on the Happiness of Individuals, and of Nations, 1796; on Literature, considered as connected with Social Institutions, 1800; on the Influence of Revolutions on Letters; Delphine, a novel. In 1806 madame de Staël amused herself with acting tragedy at Geneva, and it is said that she displayed great talent for it.

STOFFLET (NIC.) commander in chief of one of the royal armies of the Vendée, was born at Lunéville. After having served for 16 years as a common soldier, he became game-keeper to the count de Maulevrier; and, in March, 1793, seeing Lower Anjou and the neighbouring country very much exasperated against the government, he imitated the example of Cathelineau, who had just raised the stan-

dard of revolt, collected about 60 blacksmiths, and, joining that first chief of the insurrections, he seized on Chollet on the 15th of March, 1793, and on Vihiers the next day; he then marched to Bressuire, in conjunction with Laroche Jacquelin, delivered Lescure, Desessarts, Marigny, &c. who became so many chiefs of the Vendée, and followed d'Elbée, who had afterwards the chief command of the army of Upper Poitou; he was warmly attached to that general, accompanied him every where, frequently defeated the republicans, and was by them considered a very good officer. After the passage of the Loire he was made major-general, and had a very great share in the victories of Laval and Dol. After the defeat at Mans he repassed the Loire with Laroche Jacquelin, and, after that leader's death, became one of the three generals of the Vendée, and commanded in Upper Poitou and Anjou, which he brought into his cause. In January, 1795, the royalists were in want of money, and Stofflet, who had a printing-office at his disposal, caused some negociable bills to be made, which did not however obtain any confidence. In February he learned that Charette and Sapinaud had treated with the republicans; at first he refused to follow their example, but he soon saw all the enemy's forces join to overwhelm him, and on the 2d of May, 1795, concluded at St. Florent a sort of peace or armistice with the republic, from which time we may date the marked decline of his party. Perceiving that Hoche did more harm to the royalists in one month with the arms of address and moderation, than he could have occasioned them in six months by fighting them, he recommenced hostilities in the beginning of December; but it was not in his power to assemble considerable forces, and to stir up again a country which the republican general had gained by his mildness and tolerance, or intimidated by the moving columns which incessantly traversed it in all directions. He was soon betrayed by some inhabitants of Saugrenière, whom he had come to urge to

take up arms again, was carried off by a detachment of 200 grenadiers and 25 horsemen, and made prisoner, notwithstanding the resistance that he at first endeavoured to oppose to them. He had with him only one servant and two aids-de-camp; he was conveyed to Angers, and shot on the 23d of February, 1796; he died with composure at the age of 44; it is computed that in two years he had fought 150 battles with the republicans.

SUCHET (L. G.) a French general, born at Lyon, was at first chief of the 4th battalion of Ardèche, and distinguished himself at the head of that corps at the siege of Toulon in 1793: on the 20th of September he took prisoner the English commander in chief, O'Hara. The next year his battalion took three standards from the Austrians at Loano. On the 7th Fructidor, year four, he was dangerously wounded, and confined to his bed for several months; he then rejoined the 18th demi-brigade, and with it made the brilliant campaign which occasioned the treaty of Campo-Formio. He was again wounded at Tarvis, and a third time at Nusmack in Upper Stiria, where he was nominated chief of brigade by general Bonaparte on the field of battle. In 1798 he served in the army which the directory sent into Switzerland under the orders of Brune, and he was commissioned to present to the government the colours taken from the enemy. He was then promoted to the rank of general of brigade, and in that capacity rejoined the army of Italy, the command of which had been given to Brune. This general made him chief of his staff, a station which he retained under general Joubert. Piémont was a source of great apprehensions respecting the rear of the army; Joubert resolved to occupy it, and general Suchet contrived the expedition. The country was invaded, and the Sardinian army defeated before the court had thought of resistance. Some time after general Suchet received orders to join the army of Switzerland, and he was detached into the Grisons, where he remained for six days separated

from the whole army; he nevertheless defended his posts of Davos, Bergen, and Spugen, and rejoined the army, retiring by the sources of the Rhine on St. Gothard, without suffering his ranks to be broken. After the disasters of Schérer's campaign, Joubert returned to take the command of the army of Italy, and obtained for general Suchet the rank of general of division, and sent for him to commit his general staff to him. The battle of Novi followed close upon the arrival of Joubert, who received in it the fatal blow which deprived France of one of her most able defenders, and Suchet of his best friend. He continued to direct the general staff under Moreau and Championnet, who succeeded each other in the command. After the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) Massena was sent into Italy, and Suchet was appointed by the first consul his lieutenant-general. The command of the centre was conferred on him, and, at the head of that weak body he defended the entrance of the bridge of Var, before which failed the efforts of Mélas, and his lieutenant Elnitz. In the various battles which general Suchet fought at that time, he took from the Austrians 11,200 prisoners, 33 pieces of artillery, and 6 standards. By this defence he saved the south of France from an invasion, and the diversion he operated was very useful to the army of reserve which was crossing the Alps under the command of the first consul. In 1801 general Bonaparte opened the campaign in Italy, and lieutenant-general Suchet commanded the centre. He passed the Mincio with the main body of general Dupont, and defeated the count de Bellegarde at Puzzoli; the Austrians lost 8000 men. After the treaty of Lunéville he was made inspector-general of the infantry. In 1802 and 1803 he inspected various departments in the south and west. On the 4th Brumaire, year 12, the emperor gave him the command of a division of the camp of Boulogne. He was made grand officer of the legion of honour, and, soon after, governor of the imperial palace of Lacken,

near Brussels. Towards the end of 1805 general Suchet was employed in the great army of Germany, and his division distinguished itself at Ulm, Hollabrunn, and especially Austerlitz, where it formed a part of that left wing which divided the enemy, and, according to the expression of the 30th bulletin, marched in rows, by regiments, as if exercising. He obtained the grand ribbon of the legion of honour on the 8th of February, 1806.

SULLEAU, born in Picardy, a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, had, like Robespierre, and most of the chiefs of the popular party, been brought up at the college of Louis-le-grand; and he defended monarchy with almost as much fury as the others shewed in attacking it. His pamphlets against the duke of Orleans and the Jacobins, his interrogation at the Châtelet, his arrest on the 21st of July, 1791, and lastly, a journey to Coblentz, had signalized him as a zealous counter-revolutionist; on the 10th of August he assembled some royalists, and patroled at their head; being met by a republican party, he was attacked and massacred, with five others, in the court of the Feuillans. Only two months before he had married Mademoiselle Halle, daughter of a celebrated painter, and he left her with child; his head was cut off and carried about the streets of Paris on the end of a pike. The son, of whom Madame Sulleau was afterwards delivered, was living in 1806. His name will recal to the friends of order and to the friends of monarchy, one of their most estimable defenders. Some time after the death of her husband Madame Sulleau married M. Lelièvre de Lagrange, son to the Marquis de Lagrange, a knight of St. Louis; he is now colonel of a regiment of dragoons. M. de Lagrange was as zealous for the revolution as M. de Sulleau was adverse to it.

SUWOROW RIMINISKI (ALEXANDER) a Russian field-marshal, was born in 1730 of an ancient family. His father, who had been a general and was become a senator, intended him for the magistracy,

but young Suworow, aspiring only to arms, entered into the service in 1742 as a common soldier, and raised himself from rank to rank till he attained that of colonel in 1762, after having distinguished himself in the seven years war against the Prussians. He displayed equal courage in fighting the confederates of Poland, during the campaigns from 1769 to 1772, which brought on the first dismemberment of that state. Catherine II. then bestowed on him the rank of major-general and the order of Alexander Newski: in 1773 he distinguished himself against Pugatschew. In 1774 he joined the army which the able Romanzow commanded against the Turks, and performed prodigies of valour. He soon passed the Danube at the head of a detachment, in spite of the efforts of the Ottomans, and encamped under the walls of Silistria; then, joining Kaméaskoï, they together beat the Reiss-Effendi, who had 40,000 men, and took all his artillery from him. These services gained him the order of St. George of the second class, and the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1783 he subdued the Kuban and Budziack Tartars, and made them take an oath of fidelity to the empress, who then sent him her picture, the grand cross of Wolodimir, and the commission of commander-in-chief. In 1787 he successfully defended Kinburn against the Ottoman fleet; the pacha of Oczakow had landed 6000 men to surprise this town; Suworow allowed them to come on shore, and sent against them only some musqueteers, who pretended to be terrified and to retire in disorder. The Turks advanced, were surrounded, and not one escaped the Russian sword. Suworow, wounded in the arm, received from Catherine a diamond plume, and the order of St. Andrew. In 1788 he caused the Turks to be attacked by the Russian fleet under the command of Paul Jones and the prince of Nassau-Siégen, who defeated them twice. Having taken the command of the left wing of prince Potemkin's army at Oczakow, he was wounded in the neck in a sally,

and carried to Kinburn, where he was wounded again by the bursting of a powder magazine, which prevented him from serving during the remainder of the campaign. In 1789 he was employed at the head of a detached body of Prince Potemkin's army, acted in concert with the Austrian general, the prince of Cobourg, and, on the 21st of July, gained with him the battle of Forhani; but, on the 22d of September, the general of the Austrian army having suffered himself to be surrounded by that of the grand vizier, 100,000 strong, Suworow, who had only 10,000, fell unexpectedly on the Turks, and remained master of the field of battle. "My friends," cried he to the soldiers, "do not look at the eyes of the enemy, look at their breasts, it is there that you must strike." This victory, gained near the river of Riminisk, obtained him the surname of Riminiski, and the title of count of the Roman empire. The town of Ismaïlow had resisted for seven months, and general Gudowitsch had been obliged to raise the siege; in November Potemkin ordered Suworow to take it at all events. He marched with the greatest celerity, notwithstanding the rigour of the season; on the third day after his arrival he assembled his soldiers, and said to them, "No quarter, provisions are dear." The attack was made; the Russians were twice repulsed; the third time they penetrated into the town, into the houses, into the mosques, and put all to the sword; 20,000 Turks perished on this day, which occasioned the Russian general to be surnamed *butcher*. In 1792 he was appointed to act in Poland; profiting by the advantages obtained by M. de Fersen, who had just defeated and taken prisoner general Kosciusko, he, with his usual celerity and impetuosity, attacked and destroyed all the hostile troops who still kept the field, marched to Warsaw, and forced the suburbs of Prague after a bloody assault. The Poles lost 9000 men there, and this victory, which occasioned the surrender of Warsaw and the subjection of Poland, decided the fate of that kingdom.

Suworow was rewarded with the title of field-marshal. "You know," wrote the empress to him, "that I do not promote any one before his turn; but it is you who have made yourself field-marshal by the conquest of Poland." Paul I. succeeded his mother, and at first behaved with something more than coldness to him, for venturing openly to censure his sovereign's love of innovation; but with the mixture of courage and peculiarity which constituted his character he supported this change, and ere long was rewarded by the conviction expressed of his merits by the emperor, who intrusted to him the guidance of the troops whom he sent to Italy in 1799 against the French. On the 18th of April Suworow took the command of the combined Austro-Russian armies, hastened to profit by the advantages generals Kray and Mélas had gained over Schérer, repulsed general Moreau, who being more skilful, contended for every inch of ground though with inferior forces, defeated him on the 27th of April at the passage of the Adda, routed one of his corps on the 16th of May at Marengo, and successively drove him from Alexandria and Turin. His hastening forward without having opposed sufficient forces to the army which Macdonald was leading back from Naples, has been imputed to him as a great fault, but he repaired it, at least in part, by the rapidity of his march against the English general, as soon as he learnt that he was advancing on his rear, and after having defeated the corps which opposed his passage, he repulsed him with loss in the two engagements fought the 18th and 19th of June on the Trebia, and thus freed himself from the apprehension of being surrounded, but could not cut off his retreat towards France. The skill of Moreau, and the constancy of the French, afterwards rendered his progress almost nothing, and the river of Genoa became in a manner impassable to him. Joubert however having, in September, advanced to Novi, was defeated there in a long and bloody battle, in which he lost his life. A misunderstanding then pre-

vailed between the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna, and Suworow received orders to separate from the Austrians, and to go into Switzerland with the few troops that he had left, to take the command of those that had just arrived there under the conduct of M. de Korsakow. He directed his march through Italian Switzerland, and soon saw himself surrounded by the French, who had just completely routed at Zurich the army that he was going to join. Massena thought himself sure of crushing him, but he overcame all obstacles and re-animated the courage of his soldiers, who were twenty times about to give way. It is said that one day, seeing them resolved to lay down their arms, rather than climb mountains again and fight amidst snow and ice, he coldly ordered a ditch to be dug, stretched himself in it before them, and told them to cover him with earth, adding, that he had only that service to ask of them, since they refused to follow him: this species of eloquence electrified them, and they immediately swore never to abandon him. He defeated the corps that came up with him, and arrived in Germany with the shattered remnant of his army. This retreat was the last exploit of the general, the Russian troops having been recalled by their sovereign. In January, 1800, he was at Prague, where he had several conferences with the Austrian general de Bellegarde and the ambassador Spencer Smith; he married his son to the princess of Courland, and continued his march to Petersburgh with his army, in obedience to the strict orders of Paul I. On his arrival he was rather coldly received by that sovereign, and died, on the 18th of May, at his estate of Polendorff in Esthonia, at the age of 71. The emperor Alexander has erected to him a statue, to which, on its inauguration, Suworow's ancient companions in arms paid the military honours that he would have received himself, and prince Constantine pronounced his eulogium. Born with great talent and vivacity, general Suworow possessed considerable information, and spoke several languages

with facility. The originality of dress, way of life, and language, with which he has been reproached, were doubtless in some degree natural to him; but as he was master of great skill and finesse, he knew how to make them instruments of success. Catherine loved whatever was extraordinary: he therefore took care to announce his victories to her in a laconic style that delighted her. In his first wars, after having taken the town of Toutoukai in Bulgaria, he wrote to his sovereign, "Glory to God! praise to Catherine! the town is taken and I am in it." He gave her an account of the capture of Ismaëlow in these few words, "Madam, the proud Ismaïl is at your feet." He took pleasure in putting his orders into verse, and often in sending his reports so to the empress. Knowing all the power of superstition over a rising nation, he made use of it with skill to inflame his soldiers; the day before a battle, he wrote in the order that all those who should be killed fighting would go to Paradise. He never gave the signal for engaging without making the sign of the cross, and kissing a little image of the Virgin, or of St. Nicholas, which he always carried about him. In the evening, after beat of drum, he obliged all the officers to recite a prayer before the soldiers. The superior officers became his secret enemies, because he banished luxury from his camps, and because he was very strict in service; but the soldiers adored him; among them he affected as much simplicity as roughness in his manners. He often changed his shirt in the middle of the camp, and covered himself with a sheep's-skin only. His frugal way of life rendered him better able to support the fatigues of war. Originality was often a matter of contrivance with him; when he laid aside his sheep-skin to put on the marshal's uniform, he took care to load himself immediately with all his crosses, plates, orders, and pictures, in order to be equally remarkable for another extreme. He refused to engage in any diplomatic or political works, saying "A pen is unsuitable to

the hand of a soldier." He possessed, to a supreme degree, boldness, activity, and the art of inflaming the troops and attaching them to his destiny; but he has been reproached with shallow combinations, manœuvres more rapid than wise, and with having used victory with too little humanity. The history of his numerous and astonishing campaigns, as well in the north as against the Turks and the French, has been published in Germany, and subsequently in France.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD (CHARLES MAURICE) minister of foreign affairs, ci-devant bishop of Autun, abbé of Celles and St. Denis, born at Paris in 1754, deputy from the clergy of the bailiwick of Autun to the states-general, joined the meeting of the commons in the opening of the states-general. He added to talent a great facility of labour and application. His name, his dignity, and his example, operated on a great number of rectors. On the 6th and 7th of July, 1789, he proposed declaring null all authoritative mandates. On the 20th of August he procured the adoption of an article concerning the admission of all citizens, without distinction, to all offices. Three days afterwards he opposed the mention of divine worship in the declaration of the rights of man, and maintained that it was in the constitutional act that the sacred and holy name of the Catholic religion ought to be pronounced. In August, October, and November, he made speeches on the finances. In the first he acknowledged the necessity of a new loan; in the second he recommended the sale of the property of the clergy, and maintained that it was no less just than useful; and lastly, in the third, he opposed projects presented by Necker, and suggested the creation of government notes. Towards the end of November he was one of the commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the bank of discount; and, in January 1790, he became a member of the committee of taxes. In February he composed the address to the French, to remind the people what the national assembly had already done

for them, and what it still intended to do, and filled the president's chair; on the 14th of July he celebrated the mass of the federation. In August and September he again presented several reports on the finances and on the national debt, and warmly recommended the issuing of assignats. On the 29th of December he published an address to the clergy, giving an account of the motives which had induced him to take the constitutional oath, and exhorting them to follow his example. On the 14th of January, 1791, he was appointed deputy from the department of Paris, and in March and November he joined the abbé Siéyès in defending the unsworn priests. Having been very intimate with Mirabeau, he appeared, on the 3d of March, 1791, in the tribune, and, after having bestowed some eulogiums on the memory of his friend, read a long Discourse on Inheritances, a work which Mirabeau, at his death, had intrusted to him, to be communicated to the assembly. It was he also who, assisted by the bishops of Lyda and Babylon, consecrated the first bishops, called constitutional; a measure which drew upon him the displeasure of the court of Rome, expressed in a monition from Pius VI. of date of the 17th of April, 1791. After the session M. de Talleyrand was sent into England with Chauvelin, as private negociator, in order to avert war, and even to conclude a treaty of peace and commerce between the two nations; but the system of tergiversation adopted by the English ministry uselessly prolonged this negociation, which wore away in notes and answers, always evasive on the part of the British cabinet, which was at the same time stirring up the war on the continent. The 10th of August soon after gave a pretence for the refusal to acknowledge the character of the agents: Chauvelin returned to France, and M. de Talleyrand remained in England till the progress of the revolution obliged the English ministry to take measures completely hostile, and then M. de Talleyrand was involved in the effects of the bill against suspected strangers, and was obliged

to leave England in 1794. Terrified at the blood which he saw flowing in his country, and informed likewise that, after the 10th of August, 1792, papers had been found at the Tuileries which might compromise him; he durst not return to France, but retired to the United States of America. After the 9th Thermidor, (27th of July, 1794,) he returned to Europe; in 1795 took steps with the committee of public safety to obtain the repeal of a decree of accusation passed against him, as well as the erasure of his name from the list of emigrants; and these requests having been granted him in the meeting of the 4th of September, he returned to Paris, became a member of the national Institute, and on the 16th of July, 1797, entered into the administration of foreign affairs, in the place of Charles Lacroix. From that time he began to acquire great influence in the government. However, on the 20th of July, 1797, that is to say, about a month after Siéyès' entrance into the directory, he gave in his resignation, and was one of those who, with Rœderer, contrived the events of the 18th Brumaire, after which Bonaparte recalled him to the administration of foreign affairs. He nevertheless declared against the measures which appeared likely to follow that revolution, and even wrote in favour of adjutant-general Jorry, by whom he had before been attacked with the greatest violence. Since that time he has continued to direct the diplomatic affairs of France with the greatest skill, and in particular presided in the negociations which preceded the treaties of Lunéville and Amiens. In June, 1802, after the public re-establishment of the Catholic worship in France, the first consul obtained for him, from the pope, a brief, which restored him to a secular and lay life, and authorized his marriage with Mrs. Grant. In 1803 M. de Talleyrand accompanied the first consul in his journey to the Netherlands; and in 1805 was present at the coronation at Milan. At the end of the same year he went to Strasburgh, and then to Vienna and Presburgh, where he signed the treaty of

peace with Austria. In 1804 he was chosen candidate to the conservative senate by the elective college of Cantal; shortly after he was named high chamberlain, and on the 1st of February, 1805, decorated with the red ribbon. In May of the same year he was made knight of the orders of Prussia and Bavaria. There are by him the following works: Essay on Lotteries, 1779; Several Reports to the Constituent Assembly; Essay on Public Education, 1791; Essay on the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with England, inserted in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Institute; Essay on the Advantages to be derived from New Colonies under the Present Circumstances, *ibid;* Report made to the Conservative Senate on the Blows aimed by the Corsairs of Barbary at the Commerce of the European Powers.

TALLIEN (JEAN LAMBERT) son to the porter of a great nobleman, who having taken a liking to him, had him brought up with more care than his father's situation seemed to require. He became successively homme d'affaires to the marquis de Bercy; an attorney's clerk; was employed in the offices of commerce and finance; was secretary to the deputy Brostaret during the constituent assembly, and was lastly corrector of the press in the Moniteur office. Though still very young, he chose, in 1791, to work on his own account, and then began to write a journal, entitled The Citizens' Friend, which did not meet with great success. Besides this he dispersed a weekly paper, and passed the rest of his time in pronouncing civic discourses on the constitution. So much zeal soon gained him the confidence of the multitude; he figured in the sections, and on the 8th of July, 1792, he appeared in the assembly at the head of a deputation, to declaim against the department which had suspended Pétion on account of the troubles of the 21st of June, and to demand his restoration. On the 10th of August he was named secretary-general of the commune, and from that time began to play a more considerable part. On the 31st he appeared

again at the bar of the legislature, to solicit the repeal of the decree which put an end to the provisional municipality; and on the 3d of September he went thither again, at three o'clock in the morning, with Truchon, to present a report on the assassinations in the prisons. He declared that the commune had used all its endeavours to prevent them, and nevertheless did not forget to place before the eyes of the representatives the manner in which the people exercised their justice. All the authentic papers, among others that very speech in which he declared that the massacres were ended, whereas they did not cease at Bicêtre till the evening of the 4th, at La Force till the 7th, &c.; an order which he, with Huguenin and Méhée had signed on the 30th of August for the imprisonment of those who were afterwards murdered; the same discourse of the 15th, in which he announced that the soil of liberty would in a few days be purged from them; a decree which he signed with that same Huguenin, and in concert with Manuel; a decree which began with these words, "To arms! to arms, citizens!" and which became a signal for murder; in short, several other proofs of a similar nature have caused him to be accused of these crimes. In the same month he was appointed deputy from Seine et Oise to the national convention, and frequently appeared in the tribune to make denunciations. On the 11th, 13th, and 15th of December, he pressed the trial of Louis XVI. added new charges to the act of accusation, opposed the granting him counsel, and even the allowing him to hold communication with his own family; and on the day of trial voted for his death. During the course of the year 1793 he was often on missions, and every where conducted himself like a zealous partisan of revolutionary measures. Bourdeaux, in particular, was the theatre of his proconsulship, and there he worthily seconded his colleagues Baudot and Ysabeau: their correspondence at this period (the beginning of 1794) would alone be sufficient to prove what violent measures they took.

Love, however, appeared all at once to change his character. Madame de Fontenai, whose maiden name was Cabarrus, had come to Bourdeaux in order to embark for Spain, whither she was going to rejoin her husband; she was imprisoned, and, fearing to increase the number of victims, she, in order to save herself, flattered the violent passion with which she inspired Tallien, who from that time entirely given up to luxury and pleasure, not only ceased to persecute, but, in February, 1794, in conjunction with that same Ysabeau, even dissolved the military and revolutionary committees of Bourdeaux for distressing the citizens. Their conduct was disapproved of by the committee of public safety, who had just sent a man of the name of Peyrin d'Herval, secretary to Couthon, into that town to inspect them; Tallien, very much dissatisfied, immediately returned to Paris; and from that period we may date the troubles which madame de Fontenai, whom he did not marry till after the 9th Thermidor, year two, (27th of July, 1794,) then met with in the capital, and the hatred which he owed to Robespierre and his satellites. Regard of his own safety also induced him to attack a power which he saw resolved to destroy him; his decisive character had gained him some influence after his return from Bourdeaux: in March he was secretary, and then president of the convention; he repelled with energy those who presumed to blame his conduct during his missions, and shewed pretensions and an activity which disquieted Robespierre. In the meeting of the 21st of March the tyrant accused him, at the end of a speech that he had just pronounced against the Hébertists; and the man who had sacrificed that faction prevented the printing of an invective against it, under pretence that Tallien had introduced into it assertions contrary to truth. Tallien then saw the blow that threatened him; but he was not yet ready, and he submitted, as he did also on the 11th of June, on which day Robespierre treated him with the greatest haughtiness in the convention. At the very time

when Tallien was plotting the destruction of Robespierre (5th of May, 1794,) he ventured, in the tribune of the Jacobin club, to become the defender of Jourdan Cut-Throat, whom he described as a hero. However, the very certainty of the danger redoubling his energy, and the faction of the Thermidorians being organized, he attacked the tyrant while he was still temporizing, and on the 27th of July he painted, in the liveliest colours, all the atrocities under which France groaned, and of which he considered Robespierre as the principal author. After having repeated all the details of his bloody tyranny, all the crimes that he had ordered, all the atrocious laws that he had caused to be passed, all the victims that he had sacrificed; endeavouring to make the convention blush at so shameful a slavery, he turned to the bust of Brutus, invoked his genius, and, drawing a poniard from his girdle, swore that he would plunge it into the heart of Robespierre if the representatives of the people had not the courage to order his arrest, and to break their chains. In vain did Robespierre attempt to repel this violent attack, he could not make himself heard, and the convention gave orders for his arrest, and then for his execution. Though the motive which animated Tallien was no other than his personal interest, he nevertheless did an essential service; but he did not afterwards gain all the advantage from it that he had doubtless promised himself. Always sure of succeeding when he declaimed against Fouquier-Tinville, Barère, and other Robespierrists, he met with strong opposition whenever he tried to bring back the convention to the rigorous measures which accorded with his disposition. He also endeavoured, without success, to throw upon Julien de la Drôme the younger, the responsibility for the measures of terror organized at Bourdeaux, and accused that agent, then very young, of having executed there the will of Robespierre, and of having obliged the representatives on missions to be only passive witnesses of his operations. Julian recriminated warmly, gave back

to Tallien the little *fame* of which he was willing to strip himself; and from this contest resulted a kind of tacit agreement, of which examples are not rare in the revolution, by which they sincerely renounced the intention of destroying each other; and as victims to the public opinion were nevertheless wanting, their peace contributed in no small degree to the bringing Carrier to trial, whose mission was soon attacked by all parties, whilst that to Bourdeaux was covered with the veil of silence, though not with that of oblivion. On the 22d of October and 14th of November, 1794, however, Cambon attacked him with bitterness, accusing him of having been himself a violent terrorist, and of still protecting robbers; but an unexpected event again turned the public attention on him. In the night of the 9th of September he was assaulted just as he was going into his house, at half past twelve. His colleague, Mercier, declares that it was Tallien himself, who seeing his Thermidorian power declining, caused a pistol, perhaps charged only with powder, to be fired so as to miss him. His own story was, that a man, hidden in a corner near his house, had fired a pistol at him, saying, "Die, wretch; I have long waited for you!" Be it as it may, he was scarcely touched, and the pretended assassin escaped. One remarkable thing in the part played by Tallien in 1794 and 1795 is, that while one party accused him of terrorism, the other denounced him as being connected with the royalists. Indeed, after the 9th Thermidor, he at times surrounded himself with low people, and vehemently pursued the Jacobins; and at other times declaimed with the same impetuosity against the moderatists and the emigrants. In the midst of all these apparent fluctuations, he was generally suspected of wishing to overturn the constitution of 1793, and afterwards even that of 1795, in order to obtain more power by means of that which would succeed; however, he shewed great energy and courage in the insurrections directed against the convention, particularly on the 20th of May and the 4th

of October, 1795, (1st Prairial, year 3, and 13th Vendémiaire, year 4). In the course of July he had been sent with the most ample powers to the army of the coasts of Bretagne, and was with Hoche when that general defeated the royalists who had landed at Quibéron. On his return to the assembly he made a report concerning this affair, which presented at once absurd accusations and great truths. In August and September he never ceased declaiming against the royalists, calling the attention of government to the dangers of the country, and prosecuting several ministers, deputies, and journalists, whom he described as stirring up the people. After the 13th Vendémiaire, year 4, (5th of October, 1795,) he tried to restore the revolutionary system, and procured the creation of a committee of five members, charged to propose measures of public safety, suited to the existing circumstances; but whether the views of Tallien's party were not sufficiently matured, or whether he feared putting himself into the power of the Jacobins, he suffered to vanish, with the cannon of Vendémiaire, the short terror with which that day had inspired the moderatists and the royalists; and on the 22d of October Thibaudeau completely disconcerted him, by denouncing him, in a long and bold speech, as opposing the execution of the constitution, and meditating the restoration of the revolutionary government; and after having, in spite of frequent murmurs, described him as at one time a terrorist enriched by the revolution, and now a conspirator ready to sell himself to the Bourbons, he accused him of wanting to prolong the duration of the convention. Tallien, strong in the favour of the tribunes and of a part of the assembly, repelled some of these accusations with great energy; but the committee of five was nevertheless paralyzed by them, and proposed none but insignificant measures. Entering into the council of 500 he became, more than ever, an enemy to moderatism, and particularly opposed the admission of Barbé Marbois and Aymé into the legislative body. On the 6th of

March, 10th and 14th of April, and 8th and 9th of June, 1796, he appeared in the tribune to defend the unbounded liberty of the press; to recommend rigorous measures against the relations of emigrants, to denounce the intrigues and conspiracies of the moderatists, royalists, and agents of England, and to draw a picture of the dangers which enveloped the republic and its defenders. These declamations did not, however, produce any effect. By a singularity, occasioned by the diversity of parts that he played in the revolution, he was obliged, in 1797, to exculpate himself successively from being an accomplice in Lavilleheurnois' conspiracy, and from having been, especially in 1792, one of the most sanguinary terrorists. On the 9th of July he went out of the hall like a madman, after having given way to murmurs at the decree pronounced in favour of the fugitives of Toulon. In the debate which took place on the 18th of the same month, on the subject of the troops that the directory was then drawing towards Paris, he spoke with a moderation which surprised every body, and at which he appeared to be astonished himself at the end of his speech; but on the 23d he set himself up against the majority with great success, and on the 30th strongly supported Bailleul's celebrated declaration to his constituents, directed against the majority of the council of 500. Being sharply attacked by Dumolard at the end of the same session, he pronounced a long speech, to prove that he had never been either cruel or a terrorist, but always a friend to mankind. At last, the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) overthrew his enemies, without restoring to him any great influence, and he himself went out of the council in May, 1798. Despised by his wife, repulsed, as we may say, by all parties, and perhaps fatigued with the storms of a revolution, of which he stood all the hazards; he embarked the same year for Egypt, in the quality of a man of science; there he was made director of the register-tax and of the national domains. But the discredit that had

overtaken him in France followed him beyond sea. He was ill-treated by several generals, some of whom had prostrated themselves before him in the time of his power. The misunderstanding even became so great between him and Menou, that that general sent him to France, taking care to provide for him there by a denunciation, the effect of which was to be his arrest upon his setting foot on French ground. Happily for him he was taken prisoner on his passage by an English ship, and carried to London, where the opposition consoled him for his captivity by a brilliant reception. He was taken to a meeting of parliament; he was welcomed by the whig club, and every where treated as a distinguished personage. He was some time after released, when he returned to France by Calais, and remained for a long time unemployed. In 1806 he was commissioner of the board of trade at Alicant.

TALLIEN (madame) born in Spain, daughter to the famous merchant Cabarus; before the revolution she had married M. de Fontenai, a counsellor in the parliament of Rouen; she adopted the new ideas with a sort of enthusiasm, and connected herself with the constitutional party. After the 10th of August she travelled in the southern departments, and went to Bordeaux, where she was arrested; Tallien being there at that time, she succeeded in captivating and even softening him, and from him obtained her liberty. Returning to Paris she was imprisoned, and not released till after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794). It was then that she began to be known by the name of madame Tallien, and acquired that unhappy celebrity which pursued her every where. She participated in the opinions of Tallien, which were sometimes right and sometimes wrong, and was often held forth to ridicule by the journals. Her husband being gone to Egypt, madame Tallien remained at Paris, where she continued to gain a great number of adorers and but few partisans. On the return of Tallien she would not receive him into her

house, but declared to him that all the bonds which united them were broken. In 1805 she married M. de Caraman, prince de Chimai.

TALMONT (A. PH. DE LATRIMOUILLE, prince DE) returned to France after having emigrated, engaged in M. Rouarie's conspiracy, was arrested and imprisoned at Angers, escaped, and joined the Vendeans in April, 1793. He was afterwards at the siege of Nantes, had a horse killed under him there, was named a member of the military council, and made commanding officer of the artillery. From that time, notwithstanding his little talent, he aspired to the chief command; and, in September of the same year, insisted that a part of the royal forces should pass the Loire. As he possessed great estates on the right bank of that river, he hoped, by going thither, to gain more influence. The insurrection of Bretagne, and the necessity of seizing on a post in order to receive assistance from foreign countries, were the pretences that were assigned for this enterprise, which was the first cause of the fall of the Vendée. The passage of the Loire was effected with success; Talmont was appointed, at Varades, general of the royal cavalry, and shewed great bravery at the battle of Laval. Afterwards, in conjunction with the chevalier de Fleuriot, he took the command of the column which marched to Vitré; and then fell back to the royal army, which gained several advantages and increased prodigiously, especially in useless persons who only fettered its movements; but, after having failed before Granville, after having held an uncertain march, which denoted how vague was the plan adopted by those who had recommended this expedition, it marched to Angers, and then retreated towards the Mans, where, after a bloody engagement, which lasted twenty-four hours, it was completely defeated. Whilst the young Laroche-Jacquelein, assisted by Fleuriot, was employing his valour and conduct in saving a part of the fugitives, whom he led back into the Vendée, Talmont, who had at first been supposed

dead, was seized on the 4th of January, 1794, wandering, disguised as a peasant, in the environs of Laval and Fougères, accompanied only by a servant and Bougon, ex-syndic-attorney-general of the department of Calvados. They were all three surprised by the national guard of Bazouge, and taken before general Beaufort, who commanded at Fougères. The daughter of St. Jacques, the inn-keeper, cried out, on perceiving him, "It is the prince de Talmont." It is said that this exclamation of the young woman was the expression of her gratitude to the prince, who had saved her life, as well as her father's. Then throwing his peasant's cap on the ground, he said to Beaufort: "Yes, I am the prince de Talmont; 68 battles with the republicans have never inspired me with the least fear. I am a prince, and lord of Laval and Vitré; it was my duty to serve my king, and I will shew by my death that I was worthy to defend the throne." He requested as a favour the speediest death; but the report of his arrest having reached the convention, those of their commissioners who were in Bretagne soon disputed for him as their prey. He was conducted to Rennes, under the hope that useful confessions might be obtained from him, and Esnue-Lavallée insulted him and kept him miserably for two months in the dungeons of that city. His head having been demanded of the convention, he was removed, though dangerously ill, to Vitré, and thence to Laval, where he was executed before the principal entrance to his castle. The loss of his physical strength had not weakened his courage; his head, and that of his steward, Anjubault, were placed on pikes, and exposed over the gate of the castle of Laval. In the person of this prince ended the illustrious family of la Trémouille, one of the first in Europe.

TARGET (L.) a lawyer in the parliament of Paris, barrister in the sovereign council of Bouillon, and one of the 40 French academicians, was considered, before the revolution, as one of the best lawyers in Paris. His pleading for cardinal Rohan, however,

in the famous affair of the necklace, did him little honour on account of its diffuseness. His publications in the beginning of the revolution, in favour of the double representation of the tiers-état, induced that order to appoint him one of the Parisian deputies to the states-general. During the first meetings he obtained some influence; but he soon lost it, and proved, by his example, the difference which exists between the lawyer who pleads at the bar, and the orator who speaks in the legislative tribune. He then entered into the constituent committee, and laboured at preparing the constitutional act, which gave occasion to a number of jokes that the royalist party passed upon him, among which may be remarked *Target's lying-in*, a jest which covered him with ridicule. He appeared seldom in the tribune, and spoke in it, as we may say, only to present reports in the name of the constituent committee. On the 20th of June, 1789, he was one of the first to support the oath of the Tennis-court, and voted for informing the people "that it was the intention of the assembly to prosecute conspirators, such as Bezenval and others." On the 28th of August he caused the government to be declared monarchial, gave his opinion, on the 1st of September, in favour of the sanction to be granted to the king, voted for the permanence and unity of the legislative body, and obtained a decree, on the 21st of October, for the establishment of the martial law for repressing mobs. Being chosen secretary on the 26th, he procured an order for the suspension of parliaments, and, at this period, presented many reports on constitutional subjects. On the 22d of December he opposed the making a law concerning the liberty of the press, declaring that the interests of the party might change its principal regulations. On the 16th of January, 1790, he was named president, and caused several constitutional and judicial decrees to be passed; and, on the 2d of June, he presented a report on the troubles which had broken out in the central provinces on occasion of the elections. It

was he too who caused the ceremonial of the federation of the 14th of July to be settled, and who read the verbal process of the closing of the session of the national assembly. On the 8th of September, 1792, he appeared at the bar of the legislative assembly, in the name of the section of Mâil, to demand that the functionaries who should go to the army should keep their places, and resume them on their return; and, on the 17th of February, 1793, he offered the convention clothes for the defenders of the country. Louis XVI. at the time of his trial, had desired to have him for one of his defenders, but he refused that dangerous honour, and gave his reasons in a letter which he published. During the reign of terror he fulfilled the functions of secretary to the revolutionary committee of his section; and, in 1800, he entered into the court of cassation: he was still employed there in 1806, and was also a member of the legion of honour.

THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT, a celebrated courtezan, born in Luxembourg, acted a distinguished part during the first years of the French revolution. She was connected with various chiefs of the popular party, and served them usefully in most of the risings; above all, on the 5th of October, 1789, at Versailles, she assisted in corrupting the regiment of Flanders, by taking into the ranks other girls of whom she had the direction, and distributing money to the soldiers. Veitard, a priest of Clermont, deposed that he had seen her, on the morning of the 5th, dressed in a red great-coat, acquitting herself of this commission, taking out of a basket packets prepared beforehand. In 1790 she was sent into the country of Liège to assist Bonnecarrère to raise the people there; but the Austrians arrested her in January, 1791, and she was conducted to Vienna, accompanied by two officers. She was at first confined in a fortress; and, on the report of the commissioners charged to interrogate her, the emperor Leopold desired to see her, talked with her for

some time, and set her at liberty again in the course of November, with an order never to appear more in the Austrian territories. In the month of January, 1792, she returned to Paris, and shewed herself again on the theatre of the revolution. She was observed on the 26th and 27th in the tribunes, and on the terrace of the Tuileries, where she harangued the mob with boldness, to bring them back to moderatism and the principles of the constitution; but the Jacobins of that time, who thought she might be serviceable to them, tutored her in their turn, and very soon made her forget the constitutional maxims that she had received from her first instructors. After that time she appeared with a pike in her hand at the head of an army of women, frequently harangued in the clubs, and signalized herself particularly on the 10th of August, 1792. It was she who caused Sulleau and five other persons to be massacred on that day in the court of the Feuillans. Prudhomme expresses himself thus on this subject: "The too famous Théroigne, in the dress of an Amazon, with pistols in her girdle and a naked sword in her hand, came into the guard-house to demand, in the name of the people, these six victims to be sacrificed." The journals that favoured monarchy gave her great celebrity, by the numerous jests of which they made her the subject. They represented her as aspiring to the hand of M. Populus, and then celebrated this union, which never took place. During the reign of terror she was placed in a mad-house in the Faubourg St. Marceau; and among the papers of St. Just was found a letter from her, dated the 26th of July, 1794, in which is seen the wandering of a disordered imagination; she continues in the same state, and is still in the house where she was confined in the beginning of her derangement.

THIBAUDEAU (ANTOINE-CLAIRE) was deputy-syndic of the commune of Poitiers, when, in September 1792, he was appointed deputy from Vienne

to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI.; on the 7th of May, 1793, he demanded that a military committee should be attached to the army of the interior; and a few days after he had a mission into the departments of the West. On the 15th of December he procured the repeal of the decree which required from the proxies admitted into the convention, the declaration of their political principles; "for," said he, "this species of precaution is unworthy the courage of the Montagne." He afterwards had to defend his father and his brother, who were accused of federalism, and he declared that they had favoured the events of the 31st of May. After the fall of Robespierre he became one of the chiefs of the conventional party, which declared equally against the Montagnards and the royalists. He presided in the convention, was named secretary, often appeared in the tribune to speak on subjects relative to government, and presented reports on the marine, on public education, and for the suppression of fixed prices, and of executive committees. In October, 1794, he procured the recal of Paine to the national convention. On the 15th of February, 1795, he procured an order for the revision of the revolutionary laws, as the only way of restoring peace; and, in March following, he passed an ~~eulogium~~ on the ancient committee of public safety and its method of governing, adding, that "it would govern still if it had not had the right of life and death over the members of the convention." He shewed the greatest courage on the 12th Germinal, year 3, (1st of April, 1795,) firmly repulsed the petitioners of the sections, opposed the constitution of 1793, and the partial insurrection which it authorized; attacked the left side with vigour; complained of the absence of the greatest part of the members who composed it, and was chosen member of the committee of general security, and of the committee of organic laws; a few days after he solicited the restitution of confiscated pro-

perty to the relations of the condemned, and proposed that the committee of general security should be suppressed, and that the government should be confided to a committee of public safety consisting of 24 members. On the 1st Prairial, (20th of May,) he warmly recommended vigorous measures against his colleagues, who were accused of having occasioned the events of that day; desired that Collot, Billaud, and Barère, should be transported, and voted that Romme, Duquesnoy, &c. should not be brought before any tribunal but that of the Seine. He then discussed the constitutional act in all its parts, firmly repulsed the projects of the sections of Paris on the approach of the 13th Vendémiaire, year 4, (5th of October, 1795,) blamed their insulting petitions, declared himself ready to combat what he called *royal anarchy*, and accused them of wanting to decimate the convention and re-establish monarchy on the ruins of republicanism; being chosen, on the 15th Vendémiaire, (7th of October,) a member of the committee of public safety, he inveighed against Tallien and Fréron, whom he accused of plots subversive of the constitution; prevented, by his firmness, the execution of the scheme for maintaining the revolutionary government, which was then formed by the remains of the Montagne united to the Thermidorians, and obtained the surname of Bar of Iron, for the steadiness of his principles. Going into the council of 500, he was appointed their secretary; on the 26th of October opposed the creation of an administration of general police as useless and dangerous, withstood the application of the law of the 3d Brumaire, which excluded a great number of deputies, and spoke in favour of Job Aymé's admission. On the 21st of February, 1796, he was chosen president; in the meeting of the 9th of June addressed Tallien, who was stirring up a new re-action, accused him of being the leader of the faction which had occasioned the events of the 2d of September, 1792, and 31st of May, 1793, and declared that he preferred a civil

war to having recourse again to scaffolds; he then proposed to annul the elections of Marseille, as made by violence; inveighed bitterly, on the 21st of October, against the law of the 3d Brumaire, and solicited its repeal. On the 15th of March, 1797, opposed the obliging the electors to take an oath of hatred to royalty, and declared that this project put the nation into a state of suspicion, and was of no use but to trouble the elections; this opinion was received with murmurs, and he was scarcely allowed to go on. A few days after he denounced a placard, bearing a royalist appearance and entitled "Thibaudeau to his Constituents;" affirmed that he was not the author it, and again declared that he would combat all the factions. At this same period, the 3d of the year 5, (1797,) had entered into the council, and, having considerably reinforced the Clichien party, Thibaudeau who, though a moderatist, feared the royalists, continued to profess the same principles. On the 3d of June, 1797, he objected to the expressions in a report of Tarbé concerning the colonies, and declared himself the defender of the constitution in all its parts. On the 23d he owned the justice of Dumolard's reproaches to the directory for their conduct with regard to Venice; but neither proposed nor gave any but palliative explanations. He then recommended the removal of the commissioners of the treasury, and the trial of the minister of finance, on account of the Dijon company favoured by them. On the 22d of July he defended the liberty of the popular societies, which were attacked by the Clichiens; then appeared to be reconciled to this faction; proposed the organization of the national guard, as the only means of resisting the *directorial* triumvirate; solicited measures for public safety; was appointed, on the 19th of August, member of the committee of inspectors, and made a report on the march of the troops; he also censured Bailleul's publication, and accused him of meanness, for not having had the courage to say in the

tribune what he wrote in a pamphlet. Being, in consequence of his latter opinions, placed on the list of proscribed of the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he found defenders powerful enough to procure the erasure of his name, and he did not go out of the legislative body till May, 1798; after the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he became prefect of the department of Gironde, and then counsellor of state: in this last capacity, and as orator for the government in the legislative body, he defended the scheme concerning the criminal law, on the 20th of March, 1801; opposed the arguments employed by the members of the tribunate against this scheme, and shewed the necessity of its adoption; he then developed similar arguments in favour of the law for reducing the number of justices of the peace, and strove to prove its advantages of economy, utility, &c. It was likewise he who there presented a detail of the operations of the consular government up to 1802. On the 25th of November, 1803, he was decorated with the cross of a legionary, and then appointed prefect of Marseille; he was still in that station in 1806. He has written a History of Terrorism in the Department of Vienne, 1795; a Collection of the Heroic and Civic Acts of the French Republicans; and a great number of Discourses and Reports made to the different legislative assemblies, which have been printed in the Moniteur.

THIBAULT (A. M.) rector of Souppes, deputy from the clergy of Nemours to the states-general, embraced the revolutionary party; was appointed in March, 1791, constitutional bishop of Cantal; sometimes appeared in the tribune, but spoke on unimportant subjects; retired after the session into his bishopric, and was appointed in September, 1792, deputy from Cantal to the national convention, where he voted for the confinement of Louis XVI. In the course of 1793 he was successively attacked by Carrier, Couthon, and Robespierre, for his correspon-

dence with the departments. He inclined to the party of the Gironde, but conducted himself with prudent circumspection. His greatest effort was denouncing, in June, the tyranny of the central revolutionary committee, and soliciting that the allowance to the bishops should be fixed. In the month of December he constantly spoke in favour of the liberation of the actors belonging to the Theâtre Français, and soon after resigned his bishopric. After the fall of the Montagne he warmly solicited the restoration of Laréveillère Lépaux to the convention; pronounced a discourse against Carrier, whose cruelty he described with the greatest energy; and presented many reports and projects on finances, provisions, national property, and other government matters. On the 12th Germinal, (1st of April,) it was he who caused Pichegru to be authorized to take all the measures that he should think necessary to save the republic, and contributed to his triumph over the terrorists. In the same month he was chosen secretary; after the second insurrection, in Prairial, (20th of May,) he still pursued the same system for some time; but perceiving the progress that it made, and especially the extension of the denunciations to those very persons who had at first attacked the most violent Montagnards, he earnestly desired, on the 9th of August, that a stop should ~~at last be put~~ to this purifying of the convention. About the same time he went into Holland as representative of the people. Being appointed to the council of 500, he there busied himself in the financial department; went out of the legislative body in May, 1797, became director of the grants at Paris, and was again deputy from Loire et Cher to the council of 500, in March, 1799. He then resumed his financial labours, and having shewn himself favourable to the revolution effected on the 9th of November, 1799, at St. Cloud, he was made a member of the intermedial committee of the council, and, in December, a member of the tribunate. In March, 1801, he refuted Huguet's assertions re-

specting the law-scheme for the national debt, and the domains belonging to the people, and spoke in favour of the creditors who had contracted with the directory; he also opposed the establishment of commercial funds, spoke against the stigma that had for some days been cast on those persons who disposed of the public effects; did not consider this branch of industry as reprehensible stock-jobbing; complained, on this occasion, that the system of selling was coming too much into favour, and cried, "Formerly it was customary to sell nobility, offices, and even the right of being servants at court; if this system should prevail again, the rich, who are every where insolent, and often ignorant, would soon alone possess honourable and lucrative places." He consequently voted for the rejection of the project. On the 30th of November in the same year, when they read in the tribunate the treaty of peace with Russia, in which was this expression: "*the subjects of the two powers.*" Thibault protested against this form, declaring that the French were not subjects of any one; he also, on several occasions, opposed the financial plans of the government, and, in 1802, was comprehended in the first removal of the members of the tribunate.

THIERRY DE VILLE D'AVRAY, first valet de chambre to Louis XVI. commissioner-general of the king's household, in the department of the furniture of the crown, wrote, in February 1790, a Report to the King, of the Receipt of the Funds of the Wardrobe which did not come out of the Royal Treasury, and of the Employment of them, from the Date of the 5th of August, 1784. Expenses of the Wardrobe of the Crown, during the Years 1784 and 1788, compared with those of the Years 1774 and 1778, under the old Administration, 1790. Thierry remained steadily attached to Louis XVI. till his death, and the prince testified to him his gratitude by a clause in his will.

THURIOT LAROSIERE (JACQUES ALEXANDRE)

a barrister in the parliament of Paris, and one of the electors assembled in that city on the 14th of July, 1789; was sent to M. Delauney to hold a parley, but not having been able to obtain any satisfactory answer from him, he announced his refusal, and the attack on the Bastile began. Thuriot afterwards became a judge in the tribunal of the district of Sézanne, and in September, 1791, was named deputy from Marne to the legislature; in March he recommended rigorous measures against emigration; in February, 1792, he attacked the war-minister, Narbonne, for having of his own authority sent a military plan to the army, and declared him deserving of death; about the same period he voted for a committee in favour of the prisoners of Avignon, threatened an insurrection of the Parisians, if more pecuniary assistance was not afforded them, and objected to the festival which the commune wanted to celebrate in honour of Simoneau, major of Etampes, who had been killed in the exercise of his functions. On the 25th of May he declared loudly against the unsworn priests, and urged their transportation. On the 2d of July he made a long speech, the object of which was to have the staff of the Parisian guard dismissed, and the country declared in danger; on the 26th he caused the permanence of the sections of Paris and of the whole kingdom to be decreed, and caused Tarbé to be sent to the Abbaye for having insulted the assembly. On the 27th he obtained a decree for the sale of the property of emigrants. On the celebrated 10th of August he was the spokesman of the insurgent municipality in the tribune of the legislative assembly, proposed a decree of accusation against M. d' Abancourt, war-minister, and M. de Laporte, minister of the civil list, and obtained a decree for domiciliary visits, and for the re-election of the Parisian justices of peace. On the 14th the law for the formation of a court-martial was withdrawn, on his motion, and the tribunal of the 10th of August was substituted: on the 29th he obtained for this

tribunal the right of judging without appeal, persons accused as counter-revolutionists. Being appointed to the convention, he caused it to be decreed on the 4th of December, that all the absent members should return to their posts; and on the 12th he demanded that Louis should be tried within three days, and sentenced to lose his head on the scaffold. He was one of the four commissioners appointed, in the same meeting, to go and ask the king the names of the counsellors whom he chose to retain. On the 18th he announced in the tribune of the Jacobin club, that if the convention shewed indulgence to the tyrant, he would go himself and blow his brains out; and his manner of voting was conformable to these opinions at the time of the nominal appeals. In the course of the same month of December, he violently attacked Brissot, Vergniaud, Louvet, and other chiefs of the Gironde, and accused them of having sold themselves to the king, and intrigued to uphold his throne. He was chosen secretary on the 24th of January, 1793; obtained the re-establishment of the law of passports in February, then caused Dumouriez to be declared a traitor to the country, and a price to be set on his head; he also contributed greatly to the creation of the committee of public safety; warmly supported, in May, the project of a forced loan of a thousand millions; signalized himself towards the end of the same month, as well as in the beginning of June, by his inveteracy against the Girondins; contributed powerfully to their overthrow at that period, and to the measures which were afterwards taken against them, and against several deputies or citizens attached to that faction, and defended Aubert-Dubayet, Merlin de Thionville, and Rewbell, who were criminated on account of the defence and surrender of Mayence. He was also author of the scheme of a civic lent. He was afterwards named president, and then member of the committee of public safety, but he resigned on the 20th of September, and withdrew himself by degrees from the committees, on

which account he was denounced in the Jacobin club as a moderatist, but he repelled this accusation by various proposals strongly revolutionary. Hébert, however, contrived to get him excluded from the Jacobin club, and he did not appear there again till after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794); at that period he joined the conquerors, caused Coffinhal, Lavalette, and Boulanger, to be outlawed; defended d' Obsent, the new president of the revolutionary tribunal, and, on the 13th of August, 1794, presided in the Jacobin club. A few days after he caused the first denunciation of Lecointre de Versailles against the government-committees to be rejected as calumnious. In the end of 1794 he spoke against severe measures, complained of the ruin of commerce and morals, as well as of the weakness that was shewn in prosecuting the remainder of Robespierre's party. In February, 1795, Legendre designated him, in the tribune of the assembly, as the chief of the terrorists; he warmly denied the charge; but, having shewn himself, on the 12th Germinal, year 3, (1st of April, 1795,) one of the principal movers of the Jacobin insurrection which broke out against the convention, a decree of arrest was passed against him on the 16th, and a decree of accusation on the 2d Prairial, as a person who had taken a part in the new commotion which broke out on the 1st, and one of whose principal aims was to liberate and procure the pardon of the members arrested or proscribed in Germinal. He escaped from the execution of these two decrees, was pardoned in 1796, and afterwards employed by the directory in the capacity of civil commissioner to the tribunal of Reims. After the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he was appointed a member of the committee of emigrants, and judge in the criminal tribune of the department of Seine; he was still in the exercise of these functions in 1800, was appointed to interrogate Moreau, Pichegru, Georges, and others, and was the reporter of that cause. In February, 1805, he was named proxy for the impe-

rial attorney-general at the court of cassation, and member of the legion of honour.

TOUSSAINT-LOUVERTURE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, general of brigade in the service of the republic, obtained a great ascendant over his comrades during the troubles of the colony, shewed himself as cruel as most of his competitors, found himself at last at the head of a powerful party, and, in 1796, commanded a division of the French army under Rochambeau. The species of order which he appeared desirous of establishing where he bore sway, by degrees increased the number of his partisans, and doubled his influence. In April, 1797, he made considerable progress in the West against the English; and the directory presented him with a sabre and a pair of pistols. However, after having obtained considerable success in 1798, he refused to acknowledge the agents of the French government, and appeared determined to make St. Domingo an independent state. The directory nevertheless thought proper to dissemble, and Toussaint, on his part, wrote some insignificant letters, in which he appeared to wish not to break entirely with the capital. He then sent even his two children into France to the directory, to have them brought up in the christian religion. "They are good christians," said he; "they will be good soldiers, and they will love their country." But, in 1799, new divisions, and shortly after a civil war, broke out between him and general Rigaud, who commanded in the South, and torrents of blood again overflowed that unhappy country. At last, in 1800, Toussaint prevailed, and saw himself master of the whole colony, without its being possible to judge at first with certainty how far he intended to keep up a connection with France. He at first published an amnesty, from which he however excepted some of Rigaud's partisans. He restored order in the North, where troubles had manifested themselves in October, and disarmed the rebellious negroes. When all was quieted, Toussaint Louverture went to the Cape on the

4th of November, sending 40 prisoners before him; he punished with death thirteen of the principal chiefs of the revolt, among the number of whom was his nephew, general Moïse, and sent the others to prison till they should be brought to trial; and, in order to interest the whites in his cause, he accused the conquered of the most odious projects against the men of their colour; in order, however, to preserve an appearance of union with France, he addressed three letters to the first consul; in the first, of the 12th of February, 1801, he announced the entire pacification of the colony, and demanded the approbation of government for the promotions that he had made of the military who had contributed to this happy result. In the second, bearing the same date, he gave an account of the motives of his conduct to the government agent, Roume, whom he had obliged to quit his functions, and retire to Dondon; and, lastly, in the third, of the 14th of July, he announced to the government that the central assembly of St. Domingo had formed a constitution for itself, and that, in order to comply with the desire of the inhabitants, he was going to put it into execution provisionally, till it should be sanctioned by the metropolis. In October he sent an agent to Jamaica, under pretence of buying black slaves; but the English government seemed to decline any sort of communication with him: on the 26th of November he issued a proclamation containing a panegyric on his political and military conduct: in it he spoke of the power of morality, and particularly of religion; and, under the modest title of regulations, he published very severe laws for the suppression of vice and of revolt, and for the restraint of strangers and vagrants; he then recalled the emigrants, and declared the catholic religion to be the religion of the state. By all these measures he augmented his party by a great number of whites, who secretly regretted the system of slavery, and supported the despotism of Toussaint as the first step of a return to the ancient order of things. These changes

were not all equally well received by the French government, and the first consul wrote him a letter containing a mixture of praise and reproof, and a formal desire that he would recognize the mission of general Leclerc. He assured Toussaint of his esteem, and praised his former conduct, and the services which he had performed. "If the French flag," said he, "waves on the walls of St. Domingo, it is to you and your brave negroes that it is owing; called by your talents, and the pressure of circumstances, to the chief command, you have destroyed civil war, and restored to honour, religion and the worship of God, from whom proceeds every thing; *the constitution that you have made contains many good things*, and also some which are contrary to the dignity and sovereignty of the French people." He then dispelled his fears concerning the liberty of the blacks, and ended by making him responsible for the resistance which he should oppose to his arms. These insinuations had not the desired effect; Toussaint considered the praises as his due, and, depending on the whites as much as on the negroes, who were alarmed for their liberty, but, above all, assured of having a powerful auxiliary in the destructive influence of the climate, he prepared for resistance; and, on the 1st of February, 1801, when he learnt that the French fleet was within sight of the Cape, notified to generals Leclerc and Villaret that it was his intention that they should not enter the town, though they had 100 vessels and 100,000 men. The French generals, provoked at such an order, told the envoy that, if the keys were not delivered to them at eight o'clock in the evening they should prepare to force him to obedience; accordingly, the next day the attack was begun with the greatest vigour; the blacks, terrified, and informed that general Leclerc had effected his landing, fled, and armed each with a torch, set fire to the town and all the plantations which they passed. Notwithstanding these first excesses, Leclerc sent Toussaint his three children, with their tutor, Coanon, who had been in-

trusted with their education in Paris. This step had no success; and on the 17th Toussaint was declared by the commander-in-chief an outlaw, and a few days after was defeated at Gonaïves by the French army; he had entrenched himself with 3000 men in the Viper's Glen; but Rochambeau's division forced his post and killed 800 of his men. He then retired into the woods with 500 negroes, assembled 500 others, effected a junction with Christophe, and conceived the project of stirring up all the northern department; he at first attacked general Desfourneaux at Plaisance, who repulsed him warmly; he then went to Dondon, Marmelade, and the Cape; was repulsed every where, and yet succeeded in making the planters rise; but being hard pushed, and abandoned by some of the negroes, among whom the whole Jacobin party was completely against him, he was conquered, and obliged in April to submit to general Leclerc, from whom he received orders to retire to a plantation at Gonaïves, and not to leave it without permission. About a month after the commander-in-chief proclaimed that Toussaint was trying to kindle a new insurrection, in consequence of which he caused him to be arrested and transported to France. On the 7th of August Toussaint arrived in Paris, escorted by a detachment of dragoons, was confined in the Temple, and then ~~sent to the fort~~ of *Joux*, near Besançon, where he died in 1803.

TREILHARD (J. B.) a barrister in the parliament of Paris, where he made himself celebrated, principally by the pleas for the house of Montesquiou, against M. M. de Montesquiou Laboulbène. He was appointed deputy from the tiers-état of that city to the states-general; was considered, at the time of the revolution, as one of the first lawyers of the capital; and, without being one of the most distinguished orators of the national assembly, had nevertheless considerable influence there. On the 2d of September, 1789, he declared in favour of the suspensive *veto* to be granted to the king. Treilhard had till

then constantly voted with the right side, without either party appearing to attach any great importance to gaining him; but the force of reasoning which he displayed on that occasion, drew the attention of the patriots to his talents. The popular party courted him to join them, and he became one of their zealous defenders, yet without ever displaying any violence in his sentiments. He was member and reporter of the ecclesiastical committee, and it was he who procured the adoption of all the decrees concerning the property of the clergy, and their civil constitution. On the 17th of November he pressed the assembly to prosecute the states of Cambresis, who had declared the powers of their deputies null, and had refused to abide by the decrees of the representatives of the people. On the 22d of December he was chosen secretary, caused the religious orders to be suppressed, and the property of the clergy to be placed at the disposal of the nation. He then became a member of the committee of pensions, who had published the Red-Book on the 1st of April, 1790; filled the president's chair; solicited, on the 20th of July, 1791, the removal of Voltaire's remains, and recalled to the public mind that that philosopher had, in 1764, predicted the revolution which was regenerating France. On the 3d of September he was one of the 60 deputies sent to the king to present the constitutional act to him; and on the 30th, when Louis went to harangue the assembly, which was going to dissolve, Treilhard, seized with a moment's enthusiasm, cried "Ah! that is a speech worthy of Henry IV." During the legislation he presided in the criminal tribunal of Paris, and in September, 1792, was appointed deputy from Seine et Oise to the national convention, where, on the 11th of December, he proposed granting counsel to Louis XVI. on the 27th of December he was chosen president, and in January voted for the king's death, and then protested against the influence which the sections of Paris wanted to exercise over the convention in this trial.

After the death of Louis XVI. he went on a mission into the Netherlands, and, on the 6th of April, 1793, was named a member of the committee of public safety. In June, 1793, he was sent with Mathieu into the department of the Gironde, to repress the partisans of the Girondine or Brissotine faction, but was recalled as too moderate; he nevertheless survived the proscriptions and the fall of Robespierre, and, in August 1794, again became a member of the committee of public safety. In October he was appointed to succeed Barère in the functions of reporter to that committee, and acquitted himself in a more expeditious, and especially in a less pompous way than his colleague; it was he too who caused the decree to be passed, that the deputies detained in Austria since Dumouriez's defection should be exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. In September, 1795, he entered into the council of 500; was president of it about the end of December; on the 21st of January, 1796, the anniversary of Louis XVI's death, pronounced a discourse on the execution of that prince, and proposed to his colleagues to take an oath of hatred to royalty. In the course of 1796 he spoke against Aymé, against the relations of emigrants, against the judges who refused to take an oath of hatred to royalty, and recommended the infliction of the punishment of death on the promoters of royalty, of the re-establishment of the constitution of 1793; on the 22d of October he defended the law of the 3d Brumaire, which had been dictated, he said, by the necessity of the public safety, and demanded the literal execution of it. In May, 1797, he went out of this council, in which he then possessed great influence, and the directory, after the shock of the 18th Fructidor, sent him to Lille to continue the negociations for peace that were entered upon with England; in October he was appointed ambassador to Naples, and then named one of the plenipotentiary ministers of France at the congress of Rastadt. He then quitted this place, and in May, 1798, was raised to that of a

director, from which he was excluded in June, 1799, with Merlin and Lareveillière, his nomination having been annulled as unconstitutional. He bore his disgrace very gaily, and declared, on going out, that he did not think this situation of affairs likely to be durable. After the 18th Brumaire (9th of November, 1799,) he was made vice-president, and then president of the court of appeal at Paris, and in September, 1802, a counsellor of state. In the end of 1804 he went to preside in the elective college of Corrèze, and was named grand officer of the legion of honour: in 1806 he was still in the council of state, in the section of legislation. His son was appointed auditor of it in February of the same year.

TRONCHET (Fr. Denis) a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, was considered before the revolution as one of the luminaries of the bar, and enjoyed general esteem in the capital; he was appointed deputy from the tiers-état of Paris to the states-general, and obtained but little influence in the national assembly on account of his moderation; but he laboured very hard in the committees, and on the 15th of September, 1789, entered into the constituent committee. After the events of the 5th and 6th of October, he declared that "the districts of Paris had not either desired or demanded the removal of the king to that city." It nevertheless took place, as being the wish of the inhabitants. He often spoke in the committee of feudal rights in favour of landholders; but his efforts were useless, and he was even believed by many to be the author of the decrees passed on this subject, because he frequently reported them. On the 25th of February, 1790, he voted for abolishing the rights of elders and males in the inheritances of the ci-devant nobles, and then spoke against the institution of juries. In the affair of the union of the Venaissain county, he opposed Bouche with considerable force; but the means which he proposed were rejected: in the same year he pronounced several discourses on the judicial laws, which were

full of wisdom and erudition. On the 30th of January, 1791, he protested against the insertion of his name in the list of members of the monarchial club. In March he presided in the assembly; and in June he was one of the three commissioners appointed to receive the declarations of the royal family on their return from Varennes; he afterwards occupied himself a great deal with the revision of several constitutional articles. When the trial of Louis XVI. was begun, that prince chose M. Tronchet for one of his defenders, and he acquitted himself of this trust with all the interest that he felt in the situation of his unfortunate client. In September, 1793, the committee of research wanted to arrest him, but he contrived to elude all their attempts; and in September, 1795, the department of Seine et Oise appointed him deputy to the council of ancients. He presided there towards the end of November, distinguished himself again by his moderation, and in May, 1796, spoke forcibly in favour of the fathers and mothers of emigrants; he besides contributed to obtain a decision concerning a great number of resolutions. A committee of the council of 500, who were appointed in 1799, after the revolution of St. Cloud, to prepare a work on the civil code, associated Tronchet, Crassons, and Vermeil, into their body; and in 1800 the subject of this memoir became a member of the court of cassation. In February, 1801, he was called by the consuls, the legislative body, and the tribunal, into the conservative senate; he had before been mentioned for this dignity in 1800. Towards the end of 1804 he was made senator of Amiens, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He died on the 10th of March, 1806, and was buried with pomp in the subterranean church of St. Geneviève (the Pantheon) by virtue of the imperial decree, which consecrates this monument to the reception of the remains of the great dignitaries of the empire, the senators, &c. François de Neufchâteau, president of the senate, pronounced his eulogium over his tomb. It has been remarked, that

Tronchet presided, in April, 1791, in the constituent assembly, when it formed the train of Mirabeau, who was carried the first to the Pantheon, by the decree of that assembly, and that he himself was buried the first in the same place, and at the same period. He left a manuscript translation of Addison's Cato, and some fragments of Milton's Paradise Lost.

TRONCON DUCOURDRAY (GUIL. ALEX.) a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, was, in October 1793, an officious defender of the queen of France; (as was also Chaveau Lagarde;) immediately after that princess's execution he was put under arrest, and released after an interrogation, which proved that he had not learned any thing particular of Marie-Antoinette. He delivered to the committee some hair, and other last remembrances which the queen had begged him to convey to some persons who were dear to her. In the course of 1795 he defended the members of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, who were involved in the accusation of Carrier, and contributed to save several of them. In September of the same year he was named deputy from Seine et Oise to the council of ancients, and soon became one of the distinguished members there. On the 26th of January, 1796, he spoke with great force and sensibility in favour of the relations of emigrants. On the 19th of March, 1797, he voted for rejecting the resolution which obliged the electors to take an oath of hatred to royalty, and represented this new institution as dangerous, useless, and calculated to excite troubles. On the 20th of May he was named secretary, and then in vain solicited the national clemency for the fugitives of Toulon. In the meeting of the 20th of August he made a report on a message from the directory, relative to the march of the troops drawn towards Paris, and his speech was far from answering, in the energy required by the circumstances, to what his party expected of him. Tronçon, though one of the chiefs of the faction then called the *temporizers*, was included in the proscription of the 18th Fructidor,

year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) and transported to Cayenne, where he died on the 22d of June, 1798, a victim to that destructive climate, called *the dry guillotine*. He was a native of Reims, and was 45 years of age.

TRUGUET, son to a captain of the port of Toulon, was at first in the naval guard, and then commanded the vessel which carried M. de Choiseul Gouffier to Constantinople, and was commissioned by that ambassador to renew the treaty with the beys of Egypt. In 1792 he was employed at Toulon as rear-admiral, and in September left that port with a squadron destined to protect an expedition under general Anselme against Nice. In October he presented himself before Oneille, and sent heralds thither, who were massacred by some peasants. Truguet then demanded, but in vain, the persons of some priests, who were, he said, the authors of this crime; threatening, in case of refusal, to lay waste the country; and it was in consequence of this violation of the law of nations that the unhappy town of Oneille was sacked a short time after. In December he commanded a division of the fleet which admiral Latouche conducted before Naples. In the beginning of 1793 he put to sea with a squadron of 26 sail, seized on the island of St. Peter, bombarded Cagliari, and attempted a descent there; but he was repulsed, and lost two vessels by the tempest, and the remainder of his fleet was very much injured. This expedition afterwards gave occasion for violent accusations against him, which, however, did not produce any effect. Having survived the reign of terror, he was, in the end of 1795, appointed by the directory minister of the marine. His principles and his administration were attacked in the council of 500, by Vaublanc, who accused him of having deceived the nation with respect to the situation of St. Domingo and the colonies. Being afterwards criminated for the protection that he granted to certain Jacobins, and for the contracts made by him, he could not remain in the ministry; his place was

given away a few days before the 18th Fructidor, (4th of September, 1797,) and he was named ambassador to Madrid, where he met with a flattering reception, insinuated himself, it is said, into the good graces of a woman in power in that country, and made himself so formidable to the ministers there, that they laboured to get him recalled, and succeeded; but as he did not immediately obey the order of the directory which recalled him to France, he was placed on the emigrant list. It is also asserted that he had incurred the displeasure of the directory, by writing to them, that the secret of what was called the English expedition had got wind, that the English knew very well that Egypt was its real destination, and that they would infallibly counteract it. After the revolution of the 30th Prairial, year 8, (19th of June, 1799,) his name was struck off the emigrant list, he appeared again in the capital, and after the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) entered into the council of state in the section of the marine. In September, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the Brest squadron, and remained in that port till the period of Bonaparte's accession to the imperial throne. Since that time he has remained without employment, and without title.

VADIER, a counsellor in the presidial of Pamiers, deputy from the tiers-état of that seneschalate to the states-general; an ardent Jacobin, but without abilities, and ridiculous on account of his accent; he never spoke during that session, but to attack the constituted authorities, and royalty. He declaimed violently against Louis XVI. particularly on the 14th of July, 1791, for his flight from Paris; called him a crowned ruffian, and demanded his deposition; being, however, terrified by a denunciation, he declared his hatred of the republican system two days after, and swore to expose his life in defence of the decrees. In September, 1792, he was appointed deputy from Arriège to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was one of the partisans, if not one of the authors, of the events of the 31st of May,

1793, and caused the administrations accused of federalism to be prosecuted with the greatest activity; it was he, too, who directed in July the expedition to Neuilly, 114 inhabitants of which place were led to the scaffold. On the 14th of September he entered into the committee of general security. In April and May, 1794, he wrote five or six letters to Fouquier-Tinville, to recommend to him a *batch* of inhabitants of Pamiers, who were indeed sent to the scaffold on the 11th of June. During the course of this year he successively defended and abandoned the factions of Hébert and Danton; and it was in consequence of the details that he gave of the conduct of the latter and his fellow-accused at the revolutionary tribunal, and of their pretended resistance of the law, that the terrible decree was passed which excluded them from the debates. In January he had been chosen president of the convention, and on the 8th of May following was appointed to the same station in the Jacobin club. In general, during the revolutionary period, he was one of the active members of the committee of general security, and often spoke in the tribune in such a manner as to excite doubts whether his reason was not alienated. He had, however, like most of the members of the government, ended by drawing on himself the displeasure of Robespierre; he knew that his destruction was sworn, and from that time he joined the other Thermidorians, and assisted them to overthrow the tyrant. But, far from accusing him on the 9th Thermidor, of having shed blood and laid his country waste, Vadier, like his colleagues, reproached him only with having turned into ridicule the labours of the committee of general security; and of having, amongst others, called the report on the conspiracy of Catherine Théos a ridiculous farce, (he had himself been the reporter of this pretended conspiracy, as well as of that of the prisons, on account of which so many victims were sacrificed); and his accusations of Dumas, president of the revolutionary tribunal, were also that he had "tried to make the

virtuous Collot d'Herbois pass for a conspirator," and not that he had indiscriminately slaughtered his fellow-citizens. The inveteracy with which he pursued Robespierre, could not make the public forget the part that he had had in all his crimes, and on the 28th of August (that is to say, a month afterwards,) he was vehemently denounced by Lecointre as one of the chiefs of the terrorists; he resisted this attack, and appeared in the tribune with a pistol in his hand, as if ready to kill himself if the convention did not proclaim his innocence, and do justice to his sixty years' virtues. He made advances to the Jacobins, and sought to join them, in order to resist the torrent of the re-action, and then denounced Merlin de Douay as condemning the revolution of the 31st of May. But, on the 2d of March, 1795, he was at last comprehended in the decree of accusation then passed against Barère, Billaud, and other members of the committees, and on the 1st of April he was condemned to be transported; in consequence of the effort which was then made in favour of the accused, he contrived to escape, and was neither transported nor taken before the criminal tribunal of Charente-Inférieure, conformably to a decree of the 24th of May, which repealed that of the 1st of April. Having interfered again, in 1796, in the intrigues of the Jacobins, he was arrested in the course of May as an accomplice of Babœuf, and then acquitted. When he defended himself before the high court, he undertook the justification of his whole political conduct, which led him on to make an eulogium on the revolutionary government, and induced the tribunal to interrupt him. He was, however, still fettered by a decree; but in December, 1799, the consular government put him under a guard, and afterwards restored him to his rights as a citizen. In 1806 he was still in the capital.

VALADY (J. G. C. S. X. J. J. IZARN DE) an officer in the French guards. Having plunged, long before the revolution, into debt and debauchery, he, in

the beginning of the troubles, joined the party of Orleans, became one of the ringleaders of the Palais Royal, and contributed greatly to corrupt the body in which he had served. It would, however, be unjust to judge him with the same rigour as the other revolutionary chiefs; his reason, deranged from his childhood, and his head filled with a pretended Pythagorean philosophy, which led him, both in Geneva and in England, into the most ridiculous follies and extravagances, place him in some sort in a separate class, though the persons to whom he was known assert, that with him madness was the result of immorality, not immorality the result of madness. Be it as it may, his steps, ever contradictory (he persecuted and defended Louis XVI.; served, and then attacked the duke of Orleans with the same earnestness,) all appeared dictated by a sudden and quick enthusiasm, which he could not govern. Being appointed in September, 1792, deputy from Aveyron to the national convention, he there attached himself to the party of the Gironde, and opposed the Jacobins with the greatest firmness, especially in the trial of Louis XVI. On the 16th of January, 1793, the day when the king received his sentence, he tried to prove that, by the constitution, he could be condemned only to forfeit his throne; and ended by demanding that he and his family should be ~~removed to Saumury to be there~~ confined till the republic should be acknowledged; that madame Elisabeth should receive a dowry from the state, and be permitted to accompany her brother, or to leave France; and lastly, that the members of the house of Bourbon, who had accepted offices under the republican government, should be immediately banished. These sentiments could not be agreeable to the Jacobins, especially when proceeding from a man of an elevated imagination; he was accordingly outlawed on the 28th of July, 1793, in consequence of the events of the 31st of May, and the 1st and 2d of June; after this he was arrested at Perigueux, and then condemned to death as a conspirator on the

15th Frimaire, year 2, (5th of December, 1794,) by the criminal tribunal of Dordogne.

VALAZE (C. E. DUFRICHE) a lawyer, and cultivator on his own estate, born at Alençon on the 23d of January, 1751, first followed the military career, and then went to the bar. At the period of the revolution he embraced the popular party; in 1789 he became mayor of Essay, a little town near Alençon, applied himself to enforcing the execution of the decrees of the national assembly, and to tutoring the peasants of the neighbouring parishes; it was partly to this zeal that he owed his nomination to the national convention. He early attached himself to the party of the Gironde, displayed the stubbornness and impetuosity which characterized them, and was consequently entitled by Marat the *chief of the statesmen.* Being an intimate friend of Verginaud, he was concerned in all the intrigues of that faction; opposed the commune of Paris in the first meeting; demanded, in December, the accusation of the minister Pache; attacked Marat, who pursued him in his turn; made the report of the crimes attributed to Louis XVI. voted for his death, and at last sunk himself, with his party, on the 31st of May, 1793, not without having defended himself with great courage, for he recommended the arrest of Hanriot, who commanded the sections in revolt against the convention, and protested against any plan formed in the state of oppression in which the assembly was. A decree of arrest was passed against him on the 2d of June; he refused to escape, was seized; a decree of accusation was passed against him on the 28th of July, and he was condemned to death on the 30th of October, as a conspirator, and one of the authors of the insurrection of Calvados. He stabbed himself as soon as he had heard his sentence, and his body was carried in a cart to the foot of the scaffold; he was 42 years of age. We owe to him several works: Penal Laws, 1784: this collection was praised on its first appearance; the Dream, a philosophical tale, inserted in one of the volumes of

the Library of Novels of 1783; a Defence of the Accused of the 31st of May; Valazé composed this work in his prison, where he concealed it; his colleague Pénières afterwards found it, and published it in 1795; it is a production interesting in the facts, the force of the reasoning, and the warmth of the style; he also left in MS. a Plan of Administration of the Houses of Correction; a Continuation of the Penal Laws; an Essay on the Cause of the Rising of Vapours in the Atmosphere; and the Means of supplying the Deficiencies in Religions.

VALENCE (CIRUS DE TIMBRUNE, count DE) born at Toulouse; a colonel of dragoons in the service of France; married the daughter of madame de Genlis a short time before the revolution; devoted himself, in 1789, to the revolutionary party, and in 1791 became a general officer. In May, 1792, he was employed in Luckner's army, took possession of Courtray, and afterwards served under Dumouriez. He commanded the grenadiers and carabineers at the battle of Valmies, in Champagne, and by his courageous air induced the duke of Brunswick, who had got round the French army, to cease his attack. In September he succeeded Dillon at the head of the army of the Ardennes, followed the Prussians in their retreat, attacked them, signed the capitulation which obliged them to surrender Longwy and evacuate France; and, after the battle, seized successively on Jemmapes, Charleroi, Namur, and its castle. Dumouriez having, in the beginning of 1793, left to him the command of the army opposed to the prince of Cobourg, his advanced posts, scattered along the Roër, were beaten on the 2d of March at Aldenhoven, and then at Aix-la-Chapelle. The siege of Maëstricht, which had been begun under the direction of Miranda, was hastily abandoned, and Liège evacuated; and it was not till they reached the plains of Tirlemont, that the French army, of which Dumouriez had returned to take the command, could rally and fight several battles with the Austrians, especially on the 18th of the

same month, near Nerwinden, where Valence received several sabre wounds, while bravely charging at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, which was under his command. After the defection of Dumouriez, Valence, who was too much connected with him not to be suspected at a time when passion prevailed, was obliged to leave his country upon intelligence of an order being issued for his arrest, and the convention outlawed him. He retired into Holstein, where he remained concealed till the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799); then he returned to France, and was struck off the emigrant list in April, 1800. In 1801 he became president of the canton of Versey, in the department of Marne; was chosen candidate to the conservative senate in 1803, by the elective college of that department, in which he afterwards presided; was called to the senate on the 1st of February, 1805, and appointed commander of the legion of honour. In 1806 he inherited the considerable fortune of madame de Montesson.

VAN-DER-NOOT (H.) a barrister, son to the administrator of the police of Brussels; was near six feet high, had a long thin face, a grave and composed demeanour, spoke little, was not married, and was about 35 years of age at the time of the troubles of his country. Little esteemed by his brother-lawyers, he enjoyed a very moderate fortune; but diplomatic commissions, and the management of the money of the state, soon enriched him. He was one of the first declared chiefs of the revolt of the people of Brabant; and having (like Vonck) published, in the beginning of 1788, some writings against the house of Austria, he was obliged to quit the Low Countries. He then went as plenipotentiary agent of the insurrection to the courts of London, the Hague, and Berlin, to solicit the intervention of those powers who had guaranteed the constitution of the Netherlands. During this interval Van-der-Mersch, seconded by Vonck, having armed about 2000 men, advanced from the frontier of Holland towards Campine, defeated

the Austrians at Tournhout, and drove them from a part of the Low Countries. Van-der-Noot then reappeared there in triumph, in December, 1789; was loaded with honours the whole way, especially at Brussels, and immediately strove to effect the ruin of Vonck, and of all those who, having till that time caused the successes of the people of Brabant, disputed with him the love of the multitude. In order to succeed in his aim, he proposed the Prussian general Schœnfeld as commander of the troops of the Low Countries, in the place of Van-der-Mersch, whom he accused of democracy; and at the same time he endeavoured to overthrow the duke d'Ursel. Notwithstanding his intrigues, his labours after popularity, and all the address of Van-Eupen, he at first failed in his projects; and it is even probable that he would have lost his life in March, 1790, if the duke d'Ursel had not had the generosity to save him from the hands of the populace of Brussels, whom the Vonckists had contrived to irritate against him, by representing him as sold to Prussia. But his intriguing genius, the still more supple one of his friend, and the gold which he drew from the public treasury, while the Vonckists were reduced to their own funds, soon prevailed: Schœnfeld was received, Van-der-Mersch and the duke d'Ursel were imprisoned, and he reigned without a rival, till, abandoned by him whom he had caused to be appointed general, he saw himself obliged to fly at the approach of the Austrians. Some persons have imagined that he had himself sold the people of Brabant, as soon as he had perceived the impossibility of keeping the power in his own hands. Be it as it may, he hastened the ruin of his party by employing, for the purposes of his ambition and his personal hatred, the sums and the troops destined for combating the imperial armies, and he fled from Brussels in the night of the 2d of December, 1790, carrying off a treasure collected at the expense of several parties, and at the very time when he had just published a proclamation, in which he swore to

die for the constitution. In January, 1792, he published a letter, in which he solicited the male contents of the Netherlands to assemble under the protection of the French. In 1796 he was still at Bergen-op-Zoom, wished to make a commotion there, was arrested by the French, confined at Bois-le-Duc, and at last set at liberty the year following.

VAUBLANC VIENNOT (V. M.) a cultivator on his own estate, and president of the department of Seine et Marne, by which place he was deputed to the legislature, where he immediately became one of the most distinguished members of the moderate party. On the 16th of October, 1791, he spoke with force against the despotism of the municipalities, and opposed the making a list of the emigrant officers, declaring that it would be to them a list of proscriptions. On the 18th he was named secretary of the assembly; on the 26th he spoke in favour of the unsworn priests, and on the 14th of November he occupied the president's chair. At the meeting of the 3d of December he blamed with great force a speech of the abbé Fauchet against M. Delessart, and maintained, (as he did also on the 20th of February following,) that there would not be any government, unless respect were exacted for the constituted authorities. On the 31st of December he demanded that the diplomatic committee should present a report on the necessity of obliging the French princes to leave the frontiers, and of taking the field in the end of January. On the 9th of February, 1792, he warmly opposed the motion made by Bazire, for sequestering the property of emigrants, without consideration for women and children: his speech was violently hissed. On the 10th of March he again wished to defend the minister Delessart, but could not obtain a hearing. On the 17th he recommended the punishment of the crimes which had accompanied the revolution of the Comtat, and spoke against the amnesty proposed in favour of Jourdan and the persons accused of the massacres that had taken place; but his efforts were

useless, and the system of indulgence supported by the Girondins prevailed, and drew a curtain over the woes of that unhappy country. On the 9th of April Vaublanc proposed the abolition of the slave trade. On the 16th he inveighed against the clubs, maintained that it was not the fault of the assembly, nor of the king, if property was laid waste, the laws despised, and magistrates assassinated in the discharge of their duties; and attributed all these calamities to the clubs which governed the assembly itself, since the amnesty granted to the revolutionists of Avignon had been agreed upon in their meetings four days before it was sent to the legislature. On the 29th of July and 8th of August he declared in favour of Lafayette, against the Girondins; and his last speech, which was most excellently written, produced such an effect on the assembly, that they ordered it to be printed; but, on quitting the hall, he was pursued, insulted, and abused, by the federalists and the frequenters of the tribunes. The next day he denounced this outrage with great force, proposed to make the federalists quit Paris, and to take measures for restoring the liberty and security of the representatives of the people. Not having been re-elected, in September, to the convention, he escaped the proscriptions of the year two, (1794,) and re-appeared in the sections of Paris at the time of their attempt to rise against the convention in October, 1795. He was then president of the section Poissonnière, and on the 17th of October he was condemned to death, "as having been a member of the committees for executing and directing the revolt which took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October, and having signed and ordered the execution of decrees of a rebellious nature against the convention," &c. He contrived to withdraw himself from the searches that were made for him, and, two days before his trial, (15th of October,) he was appointed deputy from the department of Seine et Marne to the council of 500. On the 29th of January, 1796, he protested against the sentence

passed by the military council, and sent to the 500 a letter in his justification, demanding his admission as a deputy. His demand was rejected, notwithstanding the efforts of Pastoret; but, on the 18th of August of the same year, he made a new attempt, and wrote to the council to desire so be tried by the national high court. His appeal was then sent to a committee, who reported it on the 30th of August, and the sentence passed against him was annulled. On the 2d of September he appeared in the assembly, and mounted the tribune, to take an oath of hatred to royalty. The Jacobin party, persuaded that his mouth was going to betray his heart, put themselves into a violent commotion, and, at the moment when he pronounced the words, "I swear hatred to royalty," Savary cried out to him, "Lift up your hand then." He lifted it up, and descended from the tribune. After that day he often appeared there again, spoke with equal force and eloquence, and opposed the return of the system of terror. On the 1st of July, 1797, he denounced the minister of the marine as paying a man named Bottu to write The Republican of the Colonies, an incendiary journal. On the 21st he uttered a thundering philippic against the remains of the revolutionary institutions, and gave the most horrible picture of the revolution, as the work of the clubs; this speech was received with transport by the assembly, who ordered it to be printed. On the 10th of August he strongly opposed those who sought to restrain the authority of the councils, in order to increase that of the directory, and was named a member of the committee of inspectors appointed to take measures of resistance against the directorial triumvirate. Accordingly, on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he was one of the members proscribed and condemned to transportation. He again contrived to withdraw himself from the first search, went into Switzerland, thence into Germany, and was recalled after the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799). In December, 1800, the

conservative senate appointed him a member of the legislative body; he became questor of it in January, 1804; was named a candidate to the senate by the elective college of Seine et Marne, and then raised to the functions of prefect of the department of Moselle, on the 1st of February, 1805, and made commander of the legion of honour.

VAUDREUIL (L. P. marquis DE) lieutenant-general of the naval armies of France, entered into the naval service in 1741, under the auspices of a father who had already, by distinguished actions, risen to high rank in it. In 1756 he was bringing back from Canada a convoy under the escort of the frigate Arethusa, when he was met by a ship and two frigates belonging to the enemy; he makes a signal to the fleet to crowd sail before the wind, comes up with the two English frigates, and the fight begins. The fleet was soon out of danger, and the action continued on the part of Vaudreuil with such intrepidity that the English ship, which had till that time been looking on, was obliged to come and take part in it in order to terminate it. M. de Vaudreuil, though wounded during the fight, continued to command alone till he struck his flag. The honours which he received in England proved that his defeat was more honourable to him than a victory with equal forces would have been. It was in the American war particularly that M. de Vaudreuil covered himself with glory. He distinguished himself at first in the battle of Ushant, in 1778; and in 1779 he was intrusted with an expedition to Senegal, where he took prizes to the amount of seven or eight millions of livres; he then joined the army of M. d'Estaing. On his return the king was going to make him governor of the island of St. Domingo. "I cannot accept this mission," answered he to the minister, "the only post of honour for a naval officer in time of war is a ship." In 1781 he set sail for the Antilles, being appointed to escort a considerable convoy; was attacked by admiral Kempelfelt, and, by a

skilful manœuvre, saved his convoy and reached Martinique without any accident. After having fought like a hero in the Triomphant, on the unhappy 10th of April, 1782, when M. Degrasse commanded, he assembled the shattered remains of the French army, and conducted 19 vessels to St. Domingo. He sailed from the cape for the North American seas, drove away all the ships that were a restraint on his measures, and seized on the British settlements in Hudson's Bay. On the conclusion of the peace, which proclaimed the independence of the Americans, M. de Vaudreuil, returning to his own country, was made grand-cross of the military order of St. Louis; and, in 1789, was appointed deputy from the nobility of the bailiwick of Castelnaudary to the states-general; he was one of the most declared members of the right side in the national assembly, sometimes spoke on subjects relative to naval affairs, and signed the protests of the 12th and 15th of September, 1791. He emigrated, and, at the time of his departure, received a letter from the minister Bertrand, proposing to him to return to the possession of his rank, and to retract several other protests that he had made; but he returned a negative, and went to England. After an absence of ten years he returned to France after the 18th Brumaire, and died there on the 14th of December, 1802, at the age of 79.

VAUVILLIERS (J. F.) born in Burgundy, applied himself to ancient literature, and, for several years, held an office in the royal library. In 1766 he obtained the Greek professor's chair in the college of France, and filled it for 24 years. At the period of the revolution Vauvilliers at first devoted himself entirely to the desire of promoting it, and was for a long time president of the first commune of Paris, and mayor's lieutenant charged with the victualling of the capital. He acquitted himself of this painful commission with equal skill and address; revived the public confidence, which was then extinct; restored

unforeseen abundance, and considerably lowered the price of corn, notwithstanding his life was several times in danger on the quays and in the public squares. After having for some time made head against the storm, he resigned, and sent in his accounts. Soon after this he refused to sit in the constituent assembly, to which he was called as first proxy of the deputation of Paris. Seeing with grief the blows aimed at religion, he thought it right to publish his opinion of the civil constitution of the clergy; he was then driven from the college of France, obliged to conceal himself, was discovered, arrested, confined for a long time, and at last set at liberty after the 9th Thermidor; he was then summoned to Paris by the minister Bénézech, to superintend the victualling of the city. When again arrested and taken before the council of war as an accomplice with Lavilleheurnois, 1797, he was acquitted, and at the same time chosen a member of the council of 500. There he declared for the party of Clichy, and, as one of that faction, was condemned to transportation on the 18th Fructidor. He again took to flight, and, in 1799, Paul I. whom he had had the honour of complimenting at Paris, wrote to him in Switzerland, where he had taken refuge: his letter, which was very flattering, appointed him a member of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburgh, and invited him to come to that city. It was in that capital that Vauvilliers died, in July, 1801, at the age of 64. To simplicity of manners he added a tolerant and enlightened piety, and a contempt of riches. All his property, when seized at Paris, brought only 1800 livres, and, in Russia, he scarcely left enough to pay for his funeral. Vauvilliers was a philosopher, and participated in all the sentiments of that sect; but, in 1786, he had a dream, in which he saw himself transported to the judgment-seat of God; the book of his life was opened to him, and he was so strongly reproached

for his conduct and principles that he was deeply impressed by it: he awoke in a violent sweat, his hair turned white; all at once he withdrew from the world, lived for some time in retirement, and did not appear again till the beginning of the revolution; from this time religious sentiments took the place of philosophical principles in his mind, and he became as exemplary in his faith and in his conduct, as he had before been unbelieving. We have heard Vauvilliers himself relate this anecdote, which he took pleasure in repeating to his friends. He wrote a Historical Analysis of the Spartan Government, 1769; this production gained him admission into the academy of inscriptions. An Essay on Pindar, 1772; the best translation that we have of this poet; it is to be lamented that it is not entire; the grammatical notes display great erudition. An edition of Sophocles, which he continued after the death of Capperonnier, 1781: this work, enriched with notes, gained him the greatest reputation as a Hellenist. Extracts from various Greek Authors, for the use of the military academy, 1788. The Testimony of Reason and Faith against the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, 1791. He supplied Brotier's edition of Plutarch with notes, and wrote notes to the manuscripts of the national library. His family are in hopes of finding two manuscripts by him; one is a considerable work on Political Societies, and the other is a complete Translation of Pindar.

VERGENNES (J. GRAVIER, count DE) ambassador of France to the elector of Treves, born at Dijon, at first adopted the profession of arms, and then went into the diplomatic line, in which he was employed through the means of his relation the minister de Vergennes. In 1787 he was appointed French ambassador to the elector of Treves; and, the revolution soon breaking out, he was accused of favouring the emigrant meetings which were forming in the electorate, and particularly at Coblentz. In

1791. he was succeeded by the marquis de Sainte-Croix; and he then joined the emigrants, and returned to France no more.

VERGNIAUD (P. V.) born at Limoges in 1759; a counsellor at Bordeaux, and governor of the department of Gironde; then deputy to the legislature, where he acquired great influence by his talents, and by the boldness with which, in the first meetings, he attacked the king and monarchy. The party of the Gironde from that time considered him as one of their principal chiefs, and raised him to the presidentship in October, 1791. On the 25th he made a speech on emigration, and was one of the first to propose rigorous measures against the fugitives, and particularly against the French princes. On the 27th of December he proposed a scheme for an address to the people to prepare them for war, and to animate them against the royalists and the house of Austria. On the 18th of January and 20th of April, 1792, he called aloud for war, and demanded that the campaign should be immediately begun. On the 10th of March he made a warm attack on the ministers, and, on the 17th, declared himself the defender of Jourdan Cut-Throat, and of all the assassins of Avignon. On the 9th and 23d of April he declaimed with violence against the counter-revolutionary conduct of the priests, and urged their transportation. In the meetings of the 13th, 19th, and 20th of May, he recommended a decree of accusation against the justice of peace Larivière, who had presumed to issue an order for the arrest of some members of his party; Vergniaud's motion was supported by the whole faction of the Gironde. On the 20th of May he tried to prove that the assembly had a right to disband the king's guard; took a very active part in the events of the 20th of June, and especially contributed to procure the admission of a deputation which came to the bar, to give notice to the assembly of the demand for the king's deposition, which was soon to be presented to them. In July he delivered

a speech in which, after some bitter invectives on the government, he proposed that rigorous measures should be taken against the ministers and generals. At last the monarch, whose person they wished to reach by thus overthrowing his defenders, was himself attacked in his own castle; and, on the 10th of August, Vergniaud presented a project for the decree which pronounced the suspension of the king, and the formation of a national convention. On the 17th of August he gave an account of the arrest of the representatives of the people at Lafayette's army, and caused the department of Ardennes and the municipality of Sedan to be summoned to the bar. The contest which at this period arose between the Girondins and the terrorists began to make the former adopt sentiments less violent; and Vergniaud in consequence, on the 23d and 26th of August, opposed the general transportation of the priests, and then the formation of a body of tyrannicides which was proposed by Jean-de-Bry; and, on the 4th of September, obtained a decree that a deputation should be sent to meet the prisoners of Orleans, in order to remind the people of the respect due to the law; but this measure was inefficacious, for the victims were sacrificed on the 9th of the same month at Versailles. Becoming deputy from Gironde to the national convention, he denounced the commune of Paris, on the 25th of September, on account of the crimes committed in that city; inveighed against Robespierre and Marat, and demanded that the latter should be prosecuted for his incendiary writings. On the 31st of December he made a speech on the necessity of referring the judgment of Louis XVI. to the people; this opinion raised the fury of the terrorists to its height, and, in the beginning of January, 1793, caused several violent altercations between them and the Girondins, by whom, and particularly by Vergniaud, was displayed a great superiority of eloquence, of talents, and of courage. Being raised to the presidentship on the 10th of

January, he filled the chair on the day of Louis XVI.'s sentence; he voted for his death, after having, in the second nominal appeal, demanded that the judgment should be referred to the people; he then, with all his power, but in vain, opposed the erection of the revolutionary tribunal; and, on the 10th of April, he, Guadet, Gensonné, and Brissot, were denounced by Robespierre. After a great deal of interruption, he contrived to get possession of the tribune, and answered the studied invective of his adversary by an extempore speech, which may be regarded as a model of courage, presence of mind, and real oratory. It was on this occasion that he said that "the revolution, like Saturn, devoured its children." On the 18th he still exercised some influence in the assembly, by causing the accusation presented by the sections of Paris against the Girondins to be declared calumnious, but the last blows were given to his party on the 31st of May and 1st and 2d of June; and it was easy to see, on the 31st, that he himself despaired of its safety, notwithstanding the calmness which he affected during the meeting. He defended himself again there, though with less energy than Valazé, Guadet, and Rabaut; but on the 1st of June he scarcely raised his voice in the assembly; and on the 2d he did not make any effort to ward off the decree of accusation which was passed against him and his colleagues, while Lanjuinais braved the Montagnards with the greatest boldness, and combated them with surprising eloquence. On the 6th, however, he again found courage to write to demand an examination into the petitions which had decided his arrest, and the punishment of the petitioners if they were calumniators; but the assembly passed to the order of the day; and as he had not, like some of his colleagues, the address to escape from the capital, a decree of accusation was passed against him; he was taken before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to death on the 9th Brumaire, year 2, (30th of Octo-

ber, 1793,) as convicted of being author or accomplice of a conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the republic, the safety and liberty of the people, &c. He was confined in the Conciergerie with Fonfrède, Gensonné, Ducos, and Valazé, and they passed the night preceding their execution in singing, joking, or talking of the fate of France, still displaying in these last moments the stamp of character that each had received from nature. Fonfrède, though resigned, at intervals gave some tears to his wife and children; Ducos made verses, and enlivened his companions by sallies, and, it is said, gravely proposed to them, while they yet bore the character of deputies, to decree the indivisibility of their heads from their bodies as they had done that of the republic. Valazé, ever firm and exalted, was intent only on the scheme of putting an end to himself; as for Vergniaud, he threw away some poison which he had kept till then, saying, that since he had not enough to share with the companions of his destiny, he would not forsake them. He spoke for a long time on revolutions and governments with his wonted eloquence. Every body has agreed in describing him as a lazy and indolent man, and in attributing this laziness to his egotism and to a great contempt that he had for the human species. Madame Roland, the panegyrist of all the Girondins, confesses that Vergniaud was the most eloquent orator of the two legislatures, (though he did not, she says, speak extempore, like Guadet;) and yet she afterwards adds, that she does not like him, "because he disdains men, does not put any restraint on himself in his intercourse with them, and has not employed his talents with the ardour of a soul devoured by the love of the public good, and with the tenacity of a diligent mind." His speeches, carefully prepared, and delivered with seductive flexibility of voice and great energy, almost always produced a strong effect. He was the orator of the imagination more than of the judgment, and as he was always less anxious to

convince than to persuade, he sometimes swelled into bombast and declamation. Had he possessed the animated manner of Mirabeau and the unshaken steadiness of Maury, he would have been superior to both those orators. He wrote verses agreeably, and, in a Mercure of September, 1782, there is a pretty epistle of his, addressed to astronomers.

VERMOND (the abbé DE) reader to the queen of France, was at first employed in the library of the Mazarin College, and then sent to Vienna, as instructor to Marie Antoinette of Austria, afterwards queen of France. The bishop of Orleans having been desired by the duke de Choiseul to choose a moral and well-informed priest for this situation, consulted Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, who cast his eyes on the abbé de Vermond. He taught the young archduchess to read and write; instructed her in her religion, and in the principles of the French language; took care to make himself agreeable to her, and indeed gained her confidence. When she became queen of France, he was appointed her reader; preserved the most intimate access to her, and had the influence of old habit over her mind. He wrote almost all her letters, informed her of all that it could be useful to her to know, and might have played a much more distinguished part, if he had been ambitious, but he was content with enjoying his favour in obscurity, without exciting envy; and withdrawing from the advances of the courtiers, he confined himself to inferior societies. It was, however, he who raised Brienne, his benefactor, to the administration, by securing for him the favour of the queen and the women of the court. In the course of June, 1789, he was removed from Marie Antoinette, and emigrated after the 14th of July.

VILLARET JOYEUSE (LOUIS THOMAS) a French vice-admiral, born in the ancient province of Gascony, served at first in the infantry. An affair of honour, in which he killed his adversary, obliged him to quit his corps; he went to Brest, entered into

the navy, was employed under Suffren, and distinguished himself in India in such a manner as to deserve the command of a frigate; but he was taken prisoner by the Serapis, and afterwards exchanged. In 1789 he declared for the revolution; from 1793 to 1796 was employed at the head of the fleets of the Ocean, and shewed great courage and some talent in that post, which was then so difficult; he was not in general, however, successful, and met with various checks which furnished materials for numerous denunciations against him from the Jacobins, who persecuted him incessantly on account of his moderation. In November, 1796, he quitted the command of the naval army, and, in March 1797, was appointed deputy from Morbihan to the council of 500, where he immediately declared, in a very vigorous manner, against the terrorists. On the 21st of June in particular, he expressed himself with vehemence concerning the disasters at St. Domingo, which he attributed to the commissioners of the directory. On the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he was condemned to transportation, and having escaped the first searches, went to Oléron in January, 1799, and was recalled in December by the consuls, who, at the end of 1801, intrusted him with the command of the fleet destined for St. Domingo. He set sail on the 14th of December; and, on the 3d of February, appeared in the road of the Cape; he divided the naval army into three battalions, in order to fall on several points at once, and reserved to himself the direction of the attack on the Cape, which he entered after the evacuation of the town by the negroes: at the same time he transmitted to the English governor of Jamaica, a friendly communication concerning the object of the expedition to St. Domingo. In April, 1802, he was appointed captain-general of Martinique; in September he took possession of it in virtue of the treaty of Amiens. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was decorated with the red ribbon.

WESTERMANN (Fr. Joseph) born at Molsheim in Alsace, an ancient officer under the monarchy, embraced the revolutionary party with ardour, excited different commotions at Haguenau, where he was register, was prosecuted on this account, went to Paris, made himself remarked there, particularly in the troubles of July, 1792; and, on the 10th of August, was the first who forced the castle of the Tuileries at the head of the Brest battalions. He was then sent as a commissioner, with a military rank, to the army of Ardennes, and Dumouriez employed him, in September, as adjutant-general, made use of him in his conferences with the Prussians, and sent him to Paris to fetch documents and papers relative to that subject. On the 23d of December the section of Lombards denounced him to the convention, upon proof, as having in 1786 stolen some silver plates at a coffee-house, and as being a calumniator and an intriguer. Carra, Chabot, Bourdon, &c. defended him; and, on the 4th of May, 1793, Lecointre de Versailles caused him to be declared innocent. In the mean time he had distinguished himself by his bravery, in 1792 and 1793, at the head of the legion du Nord, of which he had obtained the command, and he was transferred, with this corps and the rank of general of brigade, to the army which Biron then commanded in the Vendée. Some successes, which he at first obtained near Partenay and Châtillon, increased the natural presumption of his disposition, and his talents being far from corresponding with his bravery, he was completely defeated at Châtillon; on the 5th of July had his infantry cut to pieces, and with difficulty escaped at the head of his cavalry. On the 10th the convention took away his command, and summoned him to their bar; being then referred to a military tribunal, he was acquitted, and, on the 2d of September, appeared in the assembly to offer his services again. He set out again immediately for the Vendée, where he recommenced his persecutions of the inhabitants

with more fury than ever. The burning of the towns of Thouars, Bressuire, and Tiffauges, and of the castles of Lescure and Laroche Jacquelein drew on him the abhorrence of the country which he was appointed to subject. "Westermann," says Prudhomme, "ran from massacre to massacre, sparing neither adversaries taken in arms, nor the peaceful inhabitants of the country." He fought, however, with the greatest bravery, and had inspired the soldiery with a boldness equal to his own; this conduct, nevertheless, did not prevent him from being disgraced a second time in the beginning of January, 1794; he appeared, on the 7th, in the convention, answered with his life that the rebels of the Vendée were destroyed, and announced, that "Europe would see with astonishment a republic which, like the Eternal Father, dictated its laws from the top of a holy mountain." These phrases had the success which they were then likely to have, and the assembly decreed that he had fulfilled his duties well. But, being attached to the party of the Cordeliers, he sunk with them; was arrested again a short time after, and condemned to death on the 5th of April, 1794, by the revolutionary tribunal, "as having been concerned in a plot tending to the re-establishment of monarchy, and the destruction of the national representation and the republican government." He was 40 years of age. Among the papers of Robespierre were found three letters in his hand-writing; but these marks of deference did not prevent the tyrant from sending him to the scaffold.

WILLOT (AMEDEE) a French general, born at St. Germain-en-Laie, of a noble family; was an officer in the legion of Maillebois before the revolution, served several years in the army of the Pyrennees, first as colonel and then as brigadier-general, and displayed both talent and activity. In April, 1793, however, he was beaten near Perpignan, accused of inability, and suspended; but he soon re-established his reputation, and distinguished himself particularly

on the 23d of June, in the attack on Louis XIV.'s camp, to which he penetrated first; on the 28th of June, 1795, at the passage of the Deva, when he defeated the enemy, whom he pursued to Montdragon; on the 6th of July, when he vanquished them again, and overthrew them at Pampeluna; and, lastly, in the engagements of the 14th and 15th of the same month, near Saldonne, which occasioned the surrender of Bilboa. At this period he was made general of division, and, on the conclusion of peace with Spain, was sent into the Vendée, where he commanded for some time under Hoche, but the difference of their principles, and especially the trial of Charette, to whom, by Hoche's order, he had made proposals of accommodation a few days before he was taken prisoner, soon disunited them; and, at the end of March, 1796, he published a letter which he had written to the general concerning the Vendéan chief. "If," said he to him, "it was not your intention, nor that of the government, to treat with the rebel chiefs, I shall never forgive you for having made me take a step that would compromise my honour. Till that time I had only fought with them; it was by your order that I accepted their submissions; and it is you who cause them to be arrested." He soon after quitted the army of the Vendée to go and take the command of the departments of the South, where he employed himself in repressing the terrorists. At this period he wrote a letter to general Bonaparte, who accused him of having had one of his officers arrested at Marseille. "I do not envy your lot," wrote he to him, "while you repulse the external enemies, I do as essential a service to France by repressing those of the interior, and no consideration can stop me when I am fulfilling this sacred duty." In October, 1796, the directory received from him a report on the troubles of the South, in which the following passage was observable: "The royalists who assassinate the republicans, the emigrants landed on our coasts, are only extravagant phantoms conjured up to alarm the go-

vernment, and give a false direction to its vigilance? the only party that there is to contend with is an assemblage of anarchists, robbers, and villains of every species, who infest these countries." The Jacobins having attempted an insurrection at Marseille, in January, 1797, he immediately attacked and dispersed them after having arrested several. In March he was appointed deputy from Bouches-du-Rhône to the council of 500, where he became one of the chiefs of the Clichien party. On the 19th of July he was chosen secretary of the council, and, on the same day, attacked Talleyrand Perigord for having accepted a place in the ministry. Some time before he had addressed in the same manner Guirot, a deputy who made signs to the tribunes to applaud or disapprove. After the session Guirot demanded satisfaction; Willot was going to give it him without delay; but a stop was put to this affair, which was published in the journals. In July Willot pressed the council to ascertain whether Hoche was of the age required in order to be a minister (the war-adminstration had been just offered to him, and declined) and Barras of that required in order to be a director. In the meeting of the 31st he made a vigorous report against the approach of the troops drawn towards Paris by the executive power; and, on the 8th of August he accused the directory of removing officers without just cause: "if they displease a director," said he, "they are sure to be removed." At the period of the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) Willot was a member of the committee of inspectors of the councils, and, in this committee, which was charged, by its privileges, with the safety of the legislative body, he made vain efforts to determine his colleagues on energetic measures; his advice was to go and attack the directors at the Luxembourg; he even engaged to bring them back in chains; the temporizers taxed him with rashness, and the next day they and he were condemned to transportation. He was arrested in the inspectors' hall, where he had passed the

night with Pichegru and others; they were confined in the Temple, then sent to Rochefort, and thence to Cayenne. About the end of September he was denounced twenty different times in the council, as having promoted royalism in the South, particularly at Marseille. Having escaped from Guiana on the 3d of June, 1798, with several of his companions in misfortune, he was received with great distinction, as was also Barthélemy, and especially Pichegru, in the Dutch and English colonies, and afterwards in England; he then went over to the continent, and was one of the exiles whom the consular government did not recal in December, 1799. Then, as well as the following year, he employed himself in organizing royalist insurrections in the South; for this purpose he had followed the Austrian troops into Piemont; but the battle of Marengo overthrew his hopes, and he embarked at Genoa with a body of Swiss and French emigrants in the pay of England. A short time after he went to London, where he has become more and more attached to the cause of the Bourbons; he has been several times mentioned by the Parisian journals, especially by the pamphlet published by Méhée in 1804, as one of the chiefs of that party.

WIMPFEN (FELIX) born in a little village on the banks of the Rhine in 1745, of a family distinguished, but poor; was the youngest of eighteen children, and quitted his father's house at the age of eleven. The duke de Deux-Ponts took him under his protection, and gave him a pair of colours in a regiment which he was levying for France. He served in the seven years' war and distinguished himself on several occasions. He was sent into Corsica, in 1768, as a captain of volunteers, and his successes obtained him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the cross of St. Louis; he was then 25 years of age. He afterwards took the command of the regiment of Bouillon, and served in the American war; was at the siege of Mahon and at that of Gibraltar, where he defended for thirteen hours the French lines, which the English wanted to burn, as

they had done the Spanish. This action obtained for him a pension of 1000 crowns and the rank of brigadier. He was major-general in 1789, when the nobility of the bailiwick of Caen appointed him deputy to the states-general. He embraced the revolutionary party there, and even wrote the protest made by the ministry of that order on the 19th of June, 1789; and, becoming a member of the committee of pensions, he took part, in April, 1790, in the publication of the celebrated *Red Book*, afterwards laboured in the military committee, and made various reports in its name in the course of 1790 and 1791. After the session he was employed in the armies as a general officer, and commanded at Thionville when that town was surrounded in September, 1792, by the Austrians and emigrants under the command of Louis XVI.'s brothers. He defended himself for fifty-five days, still without the advanced works having been attacked. The prince of Hohenlohe made some advantageous offers to him on condition of his surrendering the town, but he sent back the herald, saying, "that he would accept the million that was offered to him if the prince would consent to have an act to that effect drawn up by a notary." On the 20th of September the legislative assembly decreed that he had deserved well of his country, and refused, as did likewise the convention, to admit several denunciations that were made against him, and, amongst others, those of a jew of the department of Moselle, who asserted, in the meeting of the 17th of February, 1793, that he had been sent by Wimpfen to the enemy's general, to announce to him that it was too late to seize on that fortress. The war-ministry was then offered to him, but he refused it, and took the command of the army of the coasts of Cherbourg. Going into Calvados, he there declared with warmth, in June, 1793, in favour of the Girondins then proscribed by the Montagne, took the command of the departmental or federalized forces assembled by the proscribed deputies; and, on the 24th of June, published a letter

addressed to the war-minister; and, on the 8th of July, a proclamation to the Parisians, in which he announced an intention of marching to Paris, in order to defend the republic and save the national representation, which was attacked by the decrees of the 2d of June. He also wrote to Custine to request him to join him; but that general denounced him to the convention, and Wimpfen, having chosen to attempt putting himself in motion at the head of his troops, which had been collected in haste, and were likewise in but small numbers, saw himself, on the approach of the troops of the convention, immediately abandoned by them and obliged to take to flight. A price was set on his head, and he took refuge at Bayeux, where he kept himself concealed during the reign of terror. After the 18th Brumaire Bonaparte allowed him his half-pay, and he was, in 1806, mayor of the little commune, of which he was formerly lord. Wimpfen had a brother who also distinguished himself in the republican armies as a general-officer; he served in Alsace under Luckner in 1791; commanded in Mayence in 1793; was accused and arrested in April in conformity to a decree of the convention, was conducted prisoner to Paris, and afterwards released.

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